"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are fair in the southern portion of the State.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,227. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market much disturbed.

Wheat, 83; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7 5-16.

CONGRESS.—In the House the debate on the Dingley Tariff bill was continued. The principal speeches made in favor of the measure were by Messrs. Johnson of North Dakota, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Evans of Kentucky. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee assailed the bill in a long speech. In the Senate the Agricultural Appropriation bill was placed on the calendar. A bill for the repeal and annulment of the civil service law was offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.)—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The exile of Queen Ranavalona III. from Madagascar is said to have been due to the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the French Commander. The Duke of Leeds, it is announced, will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada next year. A motion to establish a Criminal Court of Appeals was carried to second reading in the British House of Commons yesterday. The question of turning over to this country the records of the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers will be discussed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to-day.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Each house passed a number of bills. Senator Ellsworth's Anti-Cartoon bill will be reported favorably to-day, with several amendments. A favorable report will also be made on the Anti-Scalpers' bill.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Howard Potter, the well-known clubman, brother of Bishop Potter, died suddenly yesterday in London.

The United States Senate is crippled by the failure to complete the committees. The Republicans appear to be afraid to present their plan. Doubt is expressed about the prompt passage of the Tariff bill.

Chairman Dingley has yielded to criticism of the Tariff bill so far as to restore scientific books and apparatus to the free list. It is said the proposed duty on lumber will have to be cut in two.

At a meeting of the "Seventy-six," who voted for Mr. Wanamaker for United States Senator, a resolution was adopted indorsing him for the Pennsylvania State Treasurership.

Andrew D. White will be appointed Ambassador to Germany if he will accept the post. The New York delegation in Congress is unitedly supporting Archie W. Baxter for Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Tramps are supposed to have set fire to the farm house of Jacob Ade, in Paradise Ridge, Tenn. The bodies of Ade, his wife, their daughter, and son, and the daughter of a neighbor, were found in the ruins. Officers have left Nashville for the scene of the tragedy with bloodhounds.

Page 2.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler talks of the main problems of secondary education to the League of Parents and Teachers at Hamilton Hall.

The T. F. Oakes was towed to her pier yesterday, and unloading will begin to-day. A curious crowd gathered to see the "mystery ship."

A letter mailed to Gen. Gomez in Cuba was returned to the writer with a Spanish stamp on its back saying: "Party addressed unknown."

Dr. Alvarez, who is attending Juan de Tejada, the St. Nazaire survivor, emphatically denies that his patient is insane, and says that he is recovering.

It is reported from Cleveland, Ohio, that the Gogebic ore producers are about to defy the Rockefeller-Carnegie combine by forming a new pool and cutting prices.

The Clyde Line steamship Saginaw and two schooners, the Emily E. Johnson and the Wandrian, went ashore in the fog early yesterday morning. No lives were lost.

The British steamship Menantic reported that on March 17 she spoke the steamship Birdoswald, which refused assistance, though her steam pipes were damaged and only one boiler serviceable.

Representatives of most of the prominent athletic organizations in the country met at the Astor House to consider changes in the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union for the government of amateur sport.

At a dinner of the Men's Club of Harlem in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church last night the Rev. Edwin C. Bolles read a paper on "The Ethics of Journalism," in which he severely arraigned the so-called new journalism of the day. Other papers on journalism were read, and discussion followed.

Page 3.

Mrs. Nellie R. Kurtz of 700 West End Avenue asked for an injunction restraining the Riverside Wheelmen from establishing a clubhouse next door to her residence.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, agreed to vote on the amendments to the arbitration treaty next Wednesday, but refused to fix a day for the final vote on the convention.

The Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Larz Anderson, cannot get his resignation accepted at present, and consequently must postpone his wedding. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is also anxious to be relieved of his office.

The case of Elverton R. Chapman, the New York stock broker who refused to answer questions in connection with a Congressional investigation of the Sugar scandal, has reached a hearing in the United States Supreme Court.

Twenty-one rounds of the Great American Handicap were shot at Elkwood Park yesterday. One hundred and thirty-four started in shooting, and thirty-one are still left to contest for the prizes. Dr. Carver, Henry See, and T. A. Marshall are leading.

Page 4.

A joint ballot for United States Senator was taken yesterday in the Kentucky Legislature. It resulted in no election.

Superintendent Shine, in charge of the work on the Grant sarcophagus, denied the published stories that vandals had chipped it.

The Greater New York charter bill was advanced to its third reading in the Senate yesterday and made a special order for to-day. Senator Cantor led the opposition and offered numerous amendments.

The Mexican Government has ceded a large track of land to a Japanese company, which will colonize the territory. The site is in Chiapas, Southern Mexico. It will be developed in connection with the new Japanese steamship line.

Messrs. Lauterbach, Gibbs, and Quigg saw Gov. Black yesterday with reference to the Police bill. Their visit was futile, and the bill is thought to be dead. Gov. Black is also opposed to the Raines law amendments. Insurance Superintendent Payn favors the Police bill, and his attitude serves in a measure to dispose of the theory that Gov. Black and he have set up to oppose Senator Platt's dictatorship.

Page 5.

The Dingley bill may cost Brooklyn $25,000 in the way of duty on the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument bronzes now being made in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hirsch celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding with a banquet and reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

The Board of Walking Delegates received a letter from Bishop Potter, asking it to submit the Columbia University strike to arbitration. It is thought the request will be granted.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case was the general topic of discussion among railroad magnates and Wall Street men.

In the Senate of the New Jersey Legislature the Delaware Dam bill was amended. Mr. Parry introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a double toll drawbridge over the Delaware River between Bristol and Burlington. In the House the Naval Reserve bill will have a committee hearing to-day.

Page 7.

Small prices were realized yesterday at the third day's sale of the library of Prof. Carré of St. Louis.

William R. Grace, his wife, and son have set aside $200,000 for the establishment in this city of a manual training school for women and young girls.

Wilbur F. Wakeman announced that the matrimonial fever was spreading in the Second Presbyterian Club so fast that it is threatened with extinction.

The Police Commissioners dismissed nine members of the force, including Sergt. J. P. Tucker, and appointed thirty new patrolmen. Commissioners Grant and Andrews fall out.

Page 10.

Peter Jansehin, a Russian, who claims to hold the amateur bicycle riding record for his country, arrived at Ellis Island without money, and was detained for an inquiry. He says he was swindled on the way to America.

Page 12.

James A. Bailey yesterday made a statement denying reports that he was likely to buy Madison Square Garden.

Preparations for the Grant Monument inaugural celebration are progressing, and imposing parades by land and water are assured.

The leases of considerable property held by the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor will expire May 1. The trustees are considering their future action.

The Secretary of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company confirmed the report that the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, an English company, had purchased its business.

A shipment of forty-five pieces of heavy ordnance, the largest ever made in this country, will pass down the river to-morrow bound for Sandy Hook proving grounds. They cost the Government $1,500,000 to manufacture at Watervliet.

George Macculloch Miller corrects the impression that a magnificent See house, or palace, is to be erected on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as a residence for Bishop Henry C. Potter, at a cost of $400,000.

Superintendent Henkel has issued orders, directing the owners of 200 sidewalk stands and show cases to remove them, as street obstructions, within forty-eight hours. Commissioner Collis and Mayor Strong support him in this movement.

Women met to organize an auxiliary association yesterday to provide funds for carrying on the Junior Republic at Freeville. It is now $1,500 in debt, and the managers of the movement hope to raise $20,000. The boy President of the republic spoke, telling how the government of the colony is conducted.

The City Sinking Fund Commission yesterday after discussion formally allotted to the New York Zoological Society 261 acres of ground in the southern portion of Bronx Park. The society agrees to establish thereon a zoological exhibition to be free to the public five days of the week, holidays, and Sundays. The rights of the public are carefully guarded.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
The United Service.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendar.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

WAS KILLED BY MACHINERY.

Fatal Accident to a Young Man in a Laundry.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 24.—A young man working in the American laundry fell to-day into a machine used for wringing out clothes and was crushed and whirled to death in ten seconds.

The unfortunate young man was attempting to shift a belt just above the wringer. In getting down he slipped and fell.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

The Accident on the Inaugural Train Has Resulted Fatally.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24.—The friends of William Painter, who died yesterday from injuries received on President McKinley's inaugural train March 2, received a telegram from the White House to-day expressing sympathy.

The President has personally ordered a wreath of white flowers to be sent direct to Altoona, where the funeral will take place. The wreath is to be placed on the coffin of the gallant little brakeman.

PRINCE BISMARCK ILL.

A Physician Summoned from Berlin to Attend Him.

LONDON, March 24.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a Berlin dispatch saying that Prince Bismarck is confined to his bed in the castle at Friedrichsruhe.

Dr. Schweninger has been summoned from Berlin to attend him.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

Two British Merchant Vessels Prevented from Making Port.

CANEA, March 24.—The foreign admirals have forbidden the entrance of two British merchant vessels which started for Crete before the blockade was proclaimed, for the purpose of taking on cargoes of oil. The captains of the two ships have protested against the action of the admirals.

An Austrian ironclad to-da prevented a Greek steamer and a sailing vessel from running the blockade.

TO ESTABLISH A NEUTRAL ZONE.

The Plan to Give Greece Control of Crete Not Approved.

LONDON, March 24.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that the powers have accepted the proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone along the Greco-Turkish frontier, and will require the Greek and Turkish troops to withdraw from the territory included in the zone.

The News will also publish a dispatch from Athens denying the statement that the Greek Government is in favor of making the island of Crete a princedom under Prince George of Greece.

THE TURKISH SQUADRON.

Ordered to Proceed to Smyrna and Salonica by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—The Turkish squadron, consisting of three armored frigates of 6,000 tons and ten guns each, one iron-clad corvette of 2,000 tons and five guns, one river gunboat, one cruiser, three torpedo boats, and two torpedo destroyers, which has been lying at Gallipoli for the past few days awaiting orders, has been ordered to proceed to Smyrna and Salonica.

The Sultan issued an irade this morning summoning into active service forty-four battalions of the reserves of the Second Army Corps and the whole of the contingent of 1897.

Fears for the Steamer Hera.

ATHENS, March 24.—Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of the Greek steamer Hera, which started for Crete on March 19, with a cargo of provisions for the Greek troops in the island and has not yet returned. On board the steamer were the President of the Chamber of Deputies and a number of other prominent persons.

WEAKNESS IN THE SENATE

Committee Membership Not Completed and as a Consequence Business Is Retarded.

MAY DELAY CONFIRMATIONS.

Republicans Evidently Afraid to Present Their Scheme of Organization —Doubt About the Prompt Passage of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—For the dispatch of business in the Senate, it is to be hoped the Republicans will be able to fill up the skeleton committees of the body and go on with the matters referred to them as speedily as possible.

To-day the President sent to the Senate a number of nominations for Postmasters. Those nominations for the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads call for consideration and report. The committee should consist of ten members. Owing to the departure from the Senate of five of the Senators who were connected with that committee a month ago, it now consists of five members. That is not a quorum of the complete committee. Four of the remaining members are Republicans, and one is a Populist.

It is possible that at the first meeting to consider nominations there may arise disagreement upon some candidate selected by the President. A member of the committee, it is maintained by a Senator, can easily stop business by objecting to action by the five members.

The Committee on Appropriations is short four members, and the vacant places should all be filled by Democrats. The Finance Committee now consists of eleven members, five of whom are Republicans, five are Democrats, and one, Jones of Nevada, is supposed to be a Republican on the tariff question, but is silent as to his purposes on finance. Should the Democrats permit the committee to be filled, there would still be a tie that might be broken by Senator Jones.

There is just a quorum left of the Fisheries Committee, four members being Republicans, one a Populist, and one a Democrat. On the Foreign Relations Committee the Republicans are in a minority, with two places to be filled by Republicans and one by a Democrat or Populist.

Confirmations May Be Prevented.

Thus far there has been no difficulty in getting the nominations of the President through the committee, but the statement of its conditions shows that at any time the Democrats have the power to stop confirmations by refusing or neglecting to report. On the Committee of Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game there are three Democrats and three Populists and not one Republican.

On the Committee on Immigration there should be eleven members. As it is, there are but six, and of these Senator Harris is unable to be in the Senate. So this committee, which must take charge of the Immigration bill, is without a quorum. The Naval Committee, with seven members, is four members short, and the Republicans and their opponents should have two members each additional. Upon the Committee of Privileges and Elections there are but six members where there should be nine, the Republicans lacking one and their opponents two. The Railroads Committee should have eleven members; it has but seven, and only one of these is a Democrat. The Committee on Rules, which had a majority of Republicans in the last Congress, now consists of Aldrich and Hoar, (Reps.,) Harris and Gorman, (Dems.,) and Teller, (silver Rep.) It has been the hope of the Republicans that they would be able to secure votes enough to complete the committee. It is not difficult to agree upon the men to be assigned to the vacant places. There is some rivalry for places, but it could be adjusted promptly. To make effective the action of a Republican caucus, it is necessary to have the consent of the Senate to a scheme of committees. If a Republican plan were to be submitted now, and it did not suit the silver Republicans, Democrats, and Populists, that opposition would kill the scheme. While this condition of things continues the skeleton committee may stand.

Doubt About the Tariff Bill.

This may help to explain why it is that there is lively doubt expressed about the prompt passage of the Tariff bill that will soon be in the hands of the Senate. It is assumed by the Republicans that the silver Republicans will vote for higher duties. Still, there is some fear that they will exact conditions too severe to be accepted, and there is no assurance that one condition will not be the acceptance of a line to protect silver by declaring for its free coinage.

The amendment would be rejected, but that action might cost the votes of enough Senators to make it difficult to pass the bill. A count of the Senators as they are listed in the Congressional Directory shows 87 entitled to seats. Of these 47, including Teller, who puts himself down as a silver Republican, are Republicans, but these include also Mantle, Pettigrew, and Stewart. As a quorum of the Senate is a majority of those "duly chosen and sworn," it would appear that the Republicans have three more than a majority. But they are evidently not prepared to put their trust in the four men who may at any time spoil the majority.

KYLE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

He Says There Is No Doubt It Will Pass the Senate.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—Senator Kyle of South Dakota ran in to-day on his way to Champaign, Ill. Speaking of the Tariff bill, he said the Senate would pass it.

"There is no doubt of that," said he, "it will receive the full Republican strength, and there will be no refusal of adherence on the part of the independents. They will support the measure. Yes, it will surely be passed by the Senate.

"McKinley is the President. There is no sort of doubt about that. He seems to be arousing no opposition. He is a very able man and a good handler of public men and affairs. His Administration starts very happily."

Hats Barred in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—The Assembly to-day passed the bill making it a misdemeanor for any theatre manager to allow women to wear high hats in public places of amusement.

JOHN WANAMAKER INDORSED.

Resolutions Favoring Him for Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 24.—A meeting of the "Seventy-six" who voted for Mr. Wanamaker for United States Senator, was held to-night. About sixty Senators and members of the House were present. A resolution was adopted indorsing John Wanamaker as a candidate for State Treasurer.

SATIRE ON TEXAS OFFICIALS.

Railroad Commissioners to Regulate the Laying of Eggs.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 24.—Representative Hensley introduced a bill in the House of Representatives this forenoon empowering and giving the Texas Railroad Commission authority to regulate the laying of eggs by hens, ducks, or other domestic fowl. The emergency clause is attached to the bill.

There was an uproar when the caption of the bill was read, as it was regarded as a direct slap at the State Railroad Commissioners, who are charged with having failed to accomplish a single object for which the board was created.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

TO CAN BEEF IN MEXICO.

Plan of a Syndicate If the Dingley Bill Becomes a Law.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A wealthy New York syndicate, headed by Solon Humphrey, who has interested J. Pierpont Morgan and others, is getting ready to establish an immense beef-canning establishment in Mexico, if the cattle duties proposed by the Dingley bill are enacted into a law.

As the law now stands there is a big profit in bringing lean Mexican cattle across the Texas border and fattening them for the Northern market. The new bill will shut these cattle out of our markets, and compel the Mexican owners to find a new outlet. Humphrey and his syndicate will have a million-dollar concession from Mexico, which they propose to utilize for cattle-raising purposes, and in connection with this they propose to put $1,000,000 into a beef cannery.

The establishment they are planning will compete with the output of the Chicago and Kansas City firms to foreign markets.

KENTUCKY POPULISTS BUSY.

Preparing for a Campaign and May Have a Candidate for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—The Populists are preparing for their own campaign in Kentucky. Chairman Parker said to-day that a candidate would be nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. In the event that Gov. Bradley is elected to the Senate the Populists will have a candidate for Governor. Chairman Parker says that John G. Blair will probably be the candidate for Governor if there is a vacancy. Barry South of Franklin County is expected to make the race for Court of Appeals Clerk. The Louisville Convention will be held March 31. Chairman Parker said to-day:

"At this meeting I will offer a resolution opposing any more fusion. I shall also urge the co-operation of the Kentucky Populists in the effort to have a National Convention of the People's Party for the purpose of making plans for future work."

Mr. Parker also said that the two Populists in the Legislature will vote for Bradley as soon as Blackburn withdraws.

FIVE PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Tramps Are Blamed for a Fire in Paradise Ridge, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24.—The house of Jacob Ade, a German farmer, was partly burned at Paradise Ridge last night, and in the ashes were found the charred bodies of Ade, his wife, his daughter Lizzie, age fourteen, and the ten-year-old daughter of Henry Moirer, a neighbor, who was spending the night with the Ades and Henry Ade, a ten-year-old boy.

The deed is supposed to have been the work of tramps, who have lately been numerous in the locality. Officers from Nashville started for Paradise Ridge early this morning with bloodhounds.

Mr. Ade was well liked by all his neighbors. The only enmity which might have existed between him and any of the people living in that section is that which resulted from a charge he made against a man who was arrested in Cheatham County a few days ago, charged with stealing hogs from Ade. This man was tried before a Magistrate in Cheatham County and bound over to the Circuit Court. There is, however, no evidence against him which would in any way connect him with the tragedy. Mr. Ade was sixty years old, and had lived in the community over twenty-five years.

Five Children Burned to Death.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 24.—News reached here this afternoon of the burning to death of five children of Frank Penrod at their home at Laddsdale, near here, last night. It is not known how the fire originated. The children were all under twelve years of age.

The Anti-Department Store Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—By a vote of 39 to 4, the Senate to-day passed the Anti-Department Store bill, and sent it to the House, where it was placed on the order of first reading. A round dozen of the Senators voted in favor of the bill with the firm conviction that it is unconstitutional, for the purpose of giving the Supreme Court a chance to pass on its legality. The leaders of the business lobby watched their pet measure slide through with comparatively little enthusiasm. It is rumored that they themselves are beginning to doubt the staying powers of the measure, and fear that the courts will nullify the results of all their hard work at one stroke.

Damages for His Initiation.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 24.—George Harris to-day filed a bill in the Federal Court to recover $20,000 from Ironwood Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, for personal injuries. He alleges that during his initiation into the camp, he was blindfolded and thrown about until he fell onto the floor and sustained injuries which kept him in the hospital for months, and that his right arm was permanently stiffened at the elbow.

John Sloane Gaining Strength.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 24.—A dispatch from Jekyl Island received to-night at 8:30 o'clock says John Sloane of New York is steadily gaining strength.

Heavy Registration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—The registration of Chicago, taken March 23, was 428,581. The registration Oct. 24, 1896, was 380,245.

DINGLEY YIELDS A POINT

It Has Been Decided that Scientific Books and Apparatus Are to be Continued on the Free List.

RESULT OF THE CRITICISMS.

Another Weak Point in the Pending Tariff Bill Is Said to be the Lumber Duty, Which May Be Reduced One-half.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Dingley has very earnestly argued in justification of the rates of the new Tariff bill, but his committee has been so far affected by the criticism upon the proposition to tax scientific books and apparatus that he has restored them to the free list.

In amendments agreed upon in committee to-day what is called a "broadening" of the bill was made by permitting the free importation, under bond, of works of art intended for free exhibition. Mr. Dingley's justification of the tax on scientific books was that American works on the same subjects as the foreign works could be obtained here, and the tax would constrain those who wanted them to prefer the American books.

In compliance with the protests of the fruit importers the paragraph relating to pineapples, which were made dutiable at 2 cents a pound, has been changed so as to permit pineapples in barrels or other packages to be made dutiable at 6 cents per cubic foot. When imported in bulk, the duty will be 6 cents a thousand.

Chlorate of soda was added to Schedule A, and made dutiable at 3 cents a pound.

The reasons for permitting the back track to be taken do not appear to opponents of the bill to be so impressive as the fact that the bill has been abandoned in any measure. Not only has the Ways and Means Committee heard the protests of Republicans out of the Congress, but they have about come to the conclusion that the Senate may just as well be taken into account now as later on. The possible majority for the Tariff bill in the Senate is not large. It must be made up in part with the Senators from States that do not demand a very high tariff. The defection of a few Senators on account of the lumber rates would be very awkward.

A Republican who to-day spoke of the objections to the increase of lumber rates said that all the Senators who came from States that have been stripped of their lumber will vote for a lower rate than $2, while those who still have plenty of standing timber to cut will insist upon keeping up the price by getting a higher duty. As the bill will never be stronger than its weakest part, it is regarded as inevitable that the lumber rate will have to be broken in two.

It will be some time before the public will have a complete comparison of the rates of duty in the existing tariff and those proposed by the Dingley bill, according to Representative Millen. He said to-night that he considered himself reasonably expert with figures, and that it had been hitherto a very easy task for him to get at the rates proposed in a tariff bill. He was disposed to think that it was almost impossible to make a comparison with the existing tariff and that which the Ways and Means Committee proposes. As for the table of comparisons issued by the committee, he did not regard that as instructive. So far as he has examined it, it seemed to be merely an attempt to deceive.

Representative Belden, who is only looking at the situation from the standpoint of the practical man who desires to have something done at once if there is to be a change, thinks the bill will go through the House smoothly, but he looks for some obstruction in the Senate.

Ex-Senator Hiscock, who is here, supposedly in some interest to be protected, has not confided to Mr. Belden the precise nat- confided to Mr. Belden the precise nature of his errand.

A Victory for Education.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Dwight of Yale College and the several members of the Faculty had united in a protest against the action of the Ways and Means Committee in placing books and scientific apparatus for educational institutions on the dutiable list after having been free for many years. Strong protests were also made from other educational centres.

A BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

In the Works of the Waltham Watch Company at Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM, Mass., March 24.—A strike is threatened at the big works of the American Waltham Watch Company. The trouble grows out of a notice posted last night, that the eighty highest-salaried men in the factory employed in the finishing department would be laid off Friday and a new system inaugurated, with women employed.

The company employs upward of 2,500 hands.

ZIEGLER'S CHICAGO TROUBLE.

He Is Sued on Account of an Elevated Railway Deal.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Lawyer Thomas S. McClelland began an attachment suit for $10,000 to-day in the Superior Court against William Ziegler of New York. Ziegler is the promoter and capitalist who was connected with the Lake Street Elevated Railway several years ago, and had a great deal of litigation with the company in the State and Federal courts of Chicago.

Attorney McClelland has a bill for legal services which he says were performed by him in connection with this litigation amounting to $8,646.95. This includes fees, expenses, and money which the lawyer says he advanced. The Sheriff attached several pieces of real estate which Ziegler owns in this city.

W. C. REHLING MISSING.

He Is Treasurer of Certain Labor Associations in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—William C. Rehling, a brick manufacturer of this city, has been absent for several days, and no trace of him can be found. Some days ago one of his brick-making plants at Cicero was burned, and since then he has acted strangely. Three days ago he moved from his residence in East Morris Street, and it is not known where he placed his family.

Rehling was Treasurer for four building and loan associations, all of which were organized for laboring men, and this class has nearly all the shar s.

Last night the bondsmen of Rehling met with the officers of the associations and said that they were ready and willing to make good any sum that Rehling owed. It is not yet known how his accounts as Treasurer stand.

HOWARD POTTER DEAD.

The Well-Known Lawyer and Club-Man Passed Away Suddenly Yesterday in London.

A cable message from London yesterday informed the relatives of Howard Potter that he had died suddenly. The cablegram was very short, and the cause of his death was not given.

Messages asking for more information were sent immediately, and it is expected that to-day something definite will be known of the matter and that arrangements for the funeral will be announced.

None of Mr. Potter's relatives cared to say anything last night, as they said they were waiting for another message.

Mr. Potter for many years was one of the most prominent lawyers in this city. He was one of the sons of Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania. Bishop Henry C. Potter is a brother.

Howard Potter, after taking a position among the leaders at the bar in this city, went to London a few years ago to take charge of the English busines of Brown, Shipley & Co.

Mr. Potter's sons and daughters are well known in business, professional, and social circles here. He was a member of the Century, New York Yacht, Down Town, University, and Tuxedo Clubs.

MR. SEARLES TRAVELING WEST

The Sugar Trust Secretary on the Way to the Pacific.

DENVER, Col., March 24.—John E. Searles, Secretary of the New York Sugar Trust, the history of which was made famous by the Lexow investigation, arrived in the city this morning in his special car Wildwood, over the Burlington, from the East. Accompanying Mr. Searles are Mrs. Searles, Miss Searles, Mrs. M. B. Chapman, Miss Chapman, and Mr. A. J. Oxenham. The party are en route to the Pacific coast via Salt Lake City.

LAKE NAVIGATION IN WINTER.

It Will Be Possible with a New Kind of Ice Breaker.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—Capt. D. B. Inman of Duluth is in this city consulting with vessel men concerning the construction of two unique vessels which he expects to have built this season. They will be high-power ice breakers, constructed forward like rams, so as to force a passage through heavy ice by forcing the frozen masses upward instead of crushing them down, as is the common method.

He says this style of boat will go through the heaviest ice. His intention is to run the two new boats all next Winter between Cleveland and Buffalo and Duluth.

If this experiment proves a success, there will be navigation every Winter on the great lakes, and lake commerce will be revolutionized.

CAUGHT TWO BIG TARPON.

The Luck of Theodore A. Havemeyer and E. A. Watson.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 24.—Theodore A. Havemeyer, the sugar king, and E. A. Watson were in luck to-day, bringing in two fine tarpon, the former's weighing 100 pounds. Watson's was larger, weighing 176 pounds and measuring 6 feet 10 inches.

Mr. Havemeyer displayed consummate skill in playing his fish, and lots of excitement ensued over his fight with the big silver king. He was out with Harrison Jones, the guide, and had the strike early, shortly before 11 o'clock. The big fish made his customary leap, and then, finding that he was fast, darted off at a tangent, hoping to break the line. This Mr. Havemeyer cleverly foiled, bringing his quarry to bay with ease after letting him have 300 feet of line. The big fellow sulked, fought, dove, and tried every means in his power to escape, but the strong sinewy hands of the sugar king did not relax, and the Florida fish found that he had at last found his master. The fight lasted over an hour and forty minutes. At last the big silver king was brought up and gaffed.

Mr. Watson had a bigger fight, though his fish was rather clumsy and twice struck the boat in his frantic endeavors to get off. He did not have the skill and science of Mr. Havemeyer's fish, but tried brute strength. Mr. Watson played him well, and at last wearied him out and brought him to the gaff after seventy-five minutes of fighting.

Hot Springs Company Property Sold.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 24.—The Dakota Hot Springs Company property at Hot Springs, S. D., including the large hotel and bath houses, was sold to-day by the Master in Chancery under a one-hundred-and-twenty-seven-thousand-dollar mortgage.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen, except from the lake region southward to the East Gulf coast. It is unusually low on the New England coast, and a depression of considerable energy covers New England and the Upper St. Lawrence Valley.

A second depression is central far to the north of Montana, and the barometer continues relatively high over the central plateau region.

It is much colder from the Ohio Valley southward to the east Gulf coast, and it is much warmer in the Southwest and at Rocky Mountain stations.

Showers have prevailed in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and local snows in the lake region and the Ohio Valley. The weather was fair last night throughout the Southern States, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, but light snows continue in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley.

The indications are that the weather will be fair and colder from New England southward to Florida, and it will be fair and warmer in the States of the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M	19	39	39
6 A. M	15	40	41
9 A. M	14	40	42
12 M	20	41	43
4 P. M	26	43	50
6 P. M	28	45	46
9 P. M	26	41	43
12 P. M	25	40	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43⅞
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date, 1896	21
Corresponding date for last 20 years	40

POST FOR ANDREW D. WHITE

He Is to be Appointed Ambassador to Germany if He Will Accept the Honor.

PLEASING TO SENATOR PLATT.

The Empire State Delegation United in Supporting Archie W. Baxter for Third Assistant Postmaster General — Disappointments Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Visitors to the room of Senator Platt to-night found him in very good humor and willing to listen to all requests. The explanation of this happy condition was the report, which Mr. Platt did not deny, that New York State is to have another important appointment.

Andrew D. White, one of the best of citizens, and a public man in whom the country has great confidence, is to be Ambassador to Germany if he will accept the post. While Mr. Platt did not venture any explanation of this added honor at the hands of the President, it was learned that the selection of Mr. White is in some measure intended to make up to the State for the failure to appoint Chauncey M. Depew to England.

The fact that the State has already received one first-class appointment seemed to preclude the possibility of another appointment of that kind to the credit of the New York Republicans. The President's reason for choosing Mr. White has not been heard by anybody in the State except Senator Platt, and it is assumed that he learned of the selection to-day while he was calling upon President McKinley. It has appeared to be enough that Mr. White is acceptable to the German people, and as there is no challenge of his ability or character, it is not remarkable that Mr. Platt did not offer any objection to the appointment.

They Agree on Baxter.

The Empire State delegation carried away all the obstacles to union upon the appointment of Archie W. Baxter to be Third Assistant Postmaster General. There does not appear to have been any hostility to him at any time; but there have been friends of other candidates, and they had to be got out of the way. Last night's conference at Mr. Wadsworth's about closed up this matter, but it did not produce a slate for the State. There was an agreement that the representatives should keep out of each other's way, and that care should be exercised to avoid indorsing applicants for office out of the districts in which a representative resides. Senator Platt was present, and as the scheme was approved without protest from him, it is taken for granted that it received his sanction.

The Pennsylvanians who have been looking for the appointment of Charlemagne Tower as Ambassador to Germany are surprised to-night about Mr. White. Mr. Tower was backed by the two Senators from the State, and he has a large number of friends who have told with warmth about his liberal expenditures of his great wealth to assure the election of Senator Penrose and the stability of the Quay machine in the State. As he has traveled a good deal, speaks four languages easily, and had good backing, the failure to select him has been cause for wonder.

If the report that Andrew D. White is to be Ambassador to Berlin holds good, it must dispose of the other report that Stewart L. Woodford was to be sent to Madrid. Mr. Platt was represented as being solicitous for Gov. Woodford's appointment to the Spanish Mission. Gen. Batcheller, who has been spoken of as seeking the Consulate Generalship at Cairo, declared to-night that there was nothing in it, and that there probably was nothing for him. Another New York Republican suggested that Mr. Platt would probably not approve his nomination for any place.

Ex-Representative N. M. Curtis, who has been spoken of as a candidate for Assistant Secretary of War, may be chosen for the place now held by ex-Representative Southwaite of Ohio, on the Fortification Board. It has been held for several years by ex-members of the House who had just failed to secure a re-election.

The President was run down by visitors to-day, and he showed the wear of a bad week. To a gentleman who spoke with him a day or two ago, asking how he was standing the work, he answered that he had gone to bed the night before in good season, hoping to wake up fresh for his work, but he awoke the next morning feeling jaded, and as if there was none of the Canton brace in the atmosphere.

A Congressman who visited the White House to-day says he was informed by the President that nominations would be few and far between until the tariff discussion was well under way in the Senate.

West Virginia Applicants.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., March 24.—Gov. Atkinson has returned from Washington, where he has been looking after the interests of some West Virginia friends who want appointments under the National Administration. He says N. B. Scott of Wheeling will be made Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a few days, and that C. B. Hart, editor of The Wheeling Intelligencer, will get a Central or South American mission.

TREASURY APPLICATIONS.

Relate to Auditorships and Posts in the Customs Service.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following applications for posts under the Treasury Department were made public this morning:

Auditor for the Navy Department—E. E. STOUT, Paoli, Ind., and ARTHUR STABLER, Sandy Spring, Md.

Deputy Auditor for the War Department—T. J. DONOVAN of Washington, D. C., and J. L. STANLEY of Tacoma, Washington.

Collector of Customs—I. M. HOPSTAD, Sitka, Alaska, at Sitka.

L. A. SHELDON, Los Angeles, Cal., at Los Angeles.

R. R. HOPKINS, Brunswick, Ga., and T. W. HOLMES, Darien, Ga., at Brunswick, Ga.

L. McNAMARA, Prophetstown, Ill., at Chicago, Ill.

J. H. RAYMOND, Bath, Me., at Bath.

ANDREW HARRIS, Otisville, Mich., at Port Huron, Mich.

JAMES M. SCULL, Cronley, N. C., at Beaufort, N. C.

I. D. HART, Charleston, S. C., at Charleston.

J. C. HANNA, Olga, Texas, at El Paso, Texas.

Surveyors of Customs—E. P. McCLURE, St. Louis, Mo., at St. Louis.

T. D. HYATT, Brooklyn, N. Y., at New York.

R. M. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

Naval Officer at New York—ANDREW JACOBS, New York.

Appraisers of Customs at Cleveland, Ohio,

and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively—B. W. JACKSON, Cleveland, Ohio, and H. C. WILLIAMS, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—J. C. LEFTWICH, Montgomery, Ala., and T. H. MARTIN, Fayette, Ala., at Birmingham, Ala.

M. FORNOFF, Logansport, Ind., at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

W. J. DEBOE, Mosier, Ky., at Owensborough, Ky.

A. L. MILLER, New York, at New York.

W. M. TAGGART, Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

G. E. PRICE, Myerstown, Penn., at Baltimore, Md.

A. C. COOLEY, Fredericksburg, Texas, at Austin, Texas.

U. S. MARSHALL, Fort Worth, Texas, at Dallas, Texas.

WENN GREENE, Mount Pleasant, Utah, at Helena, Mont.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at Cincinnati, Ohio—D. W. C. CARROLL, Pittsburg, Penn.

AT THE HOTELS.

John W. Doane of Chicago is at the Windsor.

George Bleistein of Buffalo is at the Waldorf.

Robert C. Pruyn of Albany is at the Buckingham.

State Controller James A. Roberts of Albany is at the Imperial.

Col. William F. Cody of Wyoming and Judge C. H. Briscoe of Hartford are at the Hoffman.

Edward H. Wise, R. M. Friend of Cleveland, and John Marsh of Cooperstown, N. Y., are at the Savoy.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy, and William Endicott, Jr., of Boston are at the Manhattan.

M. L. Mason, J. H. Marsh, and J. L. Partridge of Boston and T. B. Kenny of Albany are at the Grand Union.

R. P. McDaniel, United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil, and Fulton Paul of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Park Avenue.

William H. Bunton of Boston, R. B. O'Brien of Detroit, and A. K. Smalley of Philadelphia are at the Normandie.

A. E. Hyde of Boston, William Mason of Binghamton, and W. B. Whaley of Charleston, S. C., are at the Westminster.

Railroad Commissioner Frank M. Baker of Owego, N. Y., and Gen. W. W. Averell, United States Army, are at the Astor.

J. F. Bright of Utica, C. M. Moore of Boston, E. C. Barnes of Philadelphia, and George L. Yost of Toledo are at the Everett.

Atherton Clark and G. A. Hibbard of Boston, Henry Eustis of Chicago, and G. M. Sharp of Baltimore are at the Fifth Avenue.

Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, D. C.; R. R. Cable, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; L. Vogel of the Swiss Legation at Washington, and Mrs. Eugene Field of Chicago are at the Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bissell L., Union City, Penn.; J. S. Bissell, carpets; St. George Hotel.

Ballerstein, R., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; R. Ballerstein, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss Welch, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, gloves, and dress trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. C. Fleisher, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. O'Brien, buttons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; I. H. Garson, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. Wood, ladies' and infant's wear; 53 Franklin Street.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss L. Pearce, dressmaking department, Hotel Albert.

Grandy & Taylor, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Grandy, fancy goods and cloaks; Union Square Hotel.

Griswold, Palmer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. B. Palmer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Gross, Mackie & Co., York, Penn.; J. S. Mackie, notions, cloaks, &c.; St. George Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Well, white goods, laces, embroideries, fancy goods, gloves, and muslin underwear; Grand Hotel.

Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Harris, C., & Brother, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Harris, clothing; Windsor Hotel.

Hartwell, The, Richards Company, Providence, R. I.; C. A. Winsor, domestics, cloths, dress goods, cloaks, furs, laces, and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Heineman, G. H. & Co., Wilwaukee, Wis.; E. Heineman, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Hislop, J. & W., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods, &c.; 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; B. F. Dutton, dry goods, &c.; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. M. Fay, cloaks and suits; 20 Greene Street; Gilsey House.

Howland, The Gow, Stark, Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, and laces, 552 Broadway; Stuart House.

Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Wetherill, ladies' waists; 8 Greene Street; Holland House.

Kohn, B., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; B. Kohn, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, small wares; E. E. Boab represents; Hotel Manhattan.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindeke, domestics and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Linn & Scruggs, Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; C. Kline, notions and fancy goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Lippincott & Conrad, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Liscomb, Mrs. D. E., Manchester, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lazarus, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Lyon, C. A., & Co., Bangor, Me.; C. A. Lyon, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, upholstery goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. J. Duncan, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 45 Lispenard Street.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Miller, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; domestics; 487 Broadway; Windsor Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. H. Wright, carpets; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Neuberger, Reiss & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. Neuberger, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Trimble, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street.

Plank, J. W., Carlisle, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Plato, G., Pittsburg, Penn.; woolens; Sinclair House.

Putnam & Son, Lowell, Mass.; J. P. Putnam, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, ladies' and infants' wear, and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Scrowcroft, John, & Sons' Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scrowcroft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Seliger & Newman, Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Sherer, C. T., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. T. Sherer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wren, dress goods; 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. Ryan, gloves; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and suits; 65 Wooster Street; Hoffman House.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Cloud Hotel.

Stein, Schwarz & Huebschman, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Stein, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.

Stern, H. J., Jr., Brother & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Stern, furnishing goods; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Strassburger, Henry, Washington, D. C.; J. Strassburger, dry goods; 376 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Walt, A., & Co., Decatur, Ill.; A. Walt, dry goods, &c.; C. A. Walt, notions; Morton House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowan, shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, upholstery goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Weissmann & Lilly, Columbus, Ohio; J. P. Weissmann, notions and furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

VESSELS ASHORE IN A FOG

A Clyde Line Steamship and Two Schooners Strike the Sand Before Daybreak Yesterday.

NO LIVES LOST, RESCUE EASY.

The Saginaw Struck on Long Beach and Is Expected to Float at High Tide—Most of Emily E. Johnson's Crew Walked Ashore.

A cold breath from the ocean enshrouded the Long Island and Jersey coasts and the bays and inlets hereabouts with an impenetrable fog early yesterday morning, and during the preceding night. While it continued, three vessels found the sands. The alert lifesavers did a deal of hard work during the night and early morning, but they were able to be of little assistance, as little assistance was required.

While there was no gale, there was a stiff or shore wind that rolled up high-crested breakers and made the launching of lifeboats risky work.

The Clyde Line steamship Saginaw, bound in from the West Indies, came to an unexpected standstill near Barnegat; the two-masted schooner Emily E. Johnson thumped up against something off Seabright, supposed at first by the crew to be rocks, but which turned out to be the ocean pier in front of the Summer home of Washington E. Connor, the broker; the three-masted schooner Wandrian poked her nose into a shoal off Short Beach, about ten miles east of Far Rockaway, and spent a perilous night in the breakers, while the lifesavers piled drift wood upon beacon fires and fancied they saw the luckless crew clinging to the rigging.

No lives were lost as a result of the strandings, and a kitten was among the saved from the Emily E. Johnson.

Life Saver Washed Overboard.

Moving at less than half speed up the coast, the Saginaw, in command of Capt. George Johnson, lost her course in the fog at 4 o'clock in the morning. She stuck her bow in the sandy shallows of Long Beach, about a mile north of the Long Beach Life Saving Station. She lay easily, and it was soon apparent that, with a high tide and a tug, she could be hauled off uninjured. The tide was then ebb.

In the effort to reach the ship through the surf the Captain of the life-saving crew was washed overboard, but he was hauled in nothing the worse for his wetting, and that was the most exciting feature of the stranding. The only passenger on board was J. L. Heckman, the traveling agent of the Clyde Line. He was taken ashore, and he telegraphed to the New York office.

The tugs Chapman and North America were at once dispatched to aid the vessel. It was expected that she would float off with the flood tide early this morning. At the office, 5 Bowling Green, one of the officials said:

"The Saginaw is a stanch vessel, although small. She has a double bottom, and she was bringing in only 500 tons of cargo, so that she was flying light. There are thirty-four in her crew."

The ship was built in Barrow, England, by Laird, Purdy & Co. in 1888. She is of iron, has four bulkheads, and registers 1,835 gross tons. She was repaired eight years ago and put into the Haitian trade. Her value is $150,000. Her cargo is mainly logwood, but she has some cotton and coffee on board.

Wrecked at a Pier.

The Emily E. Johnson, a 200-ton craft, was bound from Baltimore to Oyster Bay with a cargo of oyster shells. Capt. A. J. Kinningham had a crew of five men: William Martine, mate; Henry Hall, cook; John Griffey, Charles Bradley, and Ernest Kinningham, the Captain's son, seamen.

The Captain says that his compass troubled him, and before he knew it he was inside the breakers on the outer bar. The patrol of Life Saving Station No. 4 discovered his predicament, despite the fog, and a red lantern was swung to warn him off.

"We couldn't get away," said the Captain, "and we threw out our anchor. But the surf dragged us on. We fetched up finally a mile and a half further north against the pier. The bow of my ship was stove, and she sank, but not till most of us had jumped to the pier."

The Life Saving men were on hand when the schooner struck, but only two men and a kitten were left on the wreck. The men were colored seamen who had been afraid to risk the jump, as the wreck was alternately hove against the pier and swung out with the retreating surges. She worked away from the pier after that, and it became necessary to shoot a line over her and take the men off with a breeches buoy.

Daylight revealed the kitten creeping along a bit of rail of the half-submerged wreck. The Life Saving men put off to rescue the little feline, and she will be kept as a mascot.

The men were made comfortable temporarily at the Town Hall of Seabright, and were subsequently cared for at the life saving station. Capt. Kinningham said that he expected to be able to save his schooner.

Schooner Wandrian's Plight.

The schooner Wandrian, bound from Puerto Rico to Boston, with molasses, found the bar off Short Beach, about three miles from Jones Inlet, at midnight. The Life Saving Patrol discovered her almost immediately and tried to launch their boat, but were unsuccessful, owing to the surf. Frequent rockets from the schooner made them redouble their energies. Fires were kept burning on the beach, and life saving crews from adjoining stations hurried to the scene.

A Chapman wrecking tug which arrived early in the morning got a line to her. She tried at noon to haul her off, without success. The wind veered around to the west during the afternoon, and finally a life saving crew was able to get out to the schooner. She was not leaking, and Capt. Wood and his crew refused to abandon her. The wreckers expressed the belief that a part of her cargo, consisting of 535 hogsheads of molasses, would have to be jettisoned.

There was a woman on the schooner, who the life savers understood was the wife of the Captain.

It was said aboard that the sun had not been seen for two days, owing to fog, and that the Captain had lost his reckoning.

The tug Wallace B. Flint went down to the schooner during the afternoon. She left at 5 o'clock, and when she arrived at the city last night her crew said that there was little prospect of the Wandrian being floated before this morning. The tug William E. Chapman had gone to her and was lying by.

The Wandrian is a British schooner, owned by E. D. Wood, her master.

The schooner Stevens, Capt. Dennis Weiner, was caught in a squall yesterday afternoon in the Raritan River, off Edgars. She capsized and sunk in thirty feet of water. She was loaded with 45,000 bricks. The Captain and the crew of two men escaped in a yawl. The schooner was owned by Sayre & Fisher of Sayreville.

THE OAKES AT HER PIER.

Crew to be Paid To-day—Captain Receives Visitors.

The United States Shipping Commissioner announced yesterday that the crew of the ill starred clipper ship, T. F. Oakes, would be paid off this afternoon. It is doubtful, however, if more than one or two of the twelve members of the crew who have been under treatment in the Marine Hospital on Staten Island will be able to make their statements. The Oakes left Quarantine yesterday, and was towed to Pier 47, East River, where the work of unloading will begin this morning.

At the pier she was the object of curious scrutiny. Groups of sailors and stevedores stood about, and talked under their breath of what they called the "mystery ship." The buffeting she had received had left her sides dingy and colorless, the only brilliant thing about her being the great golden eagle at her bow.

During the afternoon the venerable father of the dead first mate, Bunker, visited the ship, and, with the consent of the revenue officer in charge, took away his private papers and letters. Capt. and Mrs. Reed will remain here until the case with the Kasbek, which towed the Oakes into port, and the difficulties with the crew have been disposed of. A number of ship Captains boarded the Oakes at her pier to congratulate them on their safe return to port.

MR. TEJADA IS RECOVERING.

Physician Denies that the St. Nazaire Survivor Is Insane.

Juan de Tejada, one of the survivors of the wrecked French Line steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, concerning whose condition there have been numerous cross-statements, is not insane. Dr. José R. Alvarez asked of a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening that this be said as coming from him with all the emphasis at his command. Mr. Tejada is still at the house of the Ortiz family, 260 West Twenty-fourth Street, where Dr. Alvarez has been attending him. Dr. Alvarez was seen last evening at his house, 1,850 Lexington Avenue, and said:

"I never told any one that Mr. Tejada was insane. He is improving now as fast as could be expected for a man who has undergone what he did. He has a good appetite, sleeps very well, has little delirium, and is in a fair way to recover."

Capt. Berri, Dr. Maire, and Mr. Sauts, at the Hotel Martin, were reported as still improving yesterday, but they are not yet in a condition to make their expected statement to the French Consul.

REMAINED BY THE WRECK.

Some Seamen from the Norwegian Bark.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which arrived yesterday from Mexico and Havana, brought Mate Torgensen and seven distressed seamen of the Norwegian bark St. Olaf, which was wrecked on Feb. 27 at San Fernandino.

The vessel was partly loaded with logwood for St. Petersburg, Russia, when a "norther" came up, parting the bark's cable, and she drifted helplessly ashore, and was wrecked. A portion of the cargo and the vessel's materials was salved. Capt. Anderson remained by the wreck.

The St. Olaf was twenty-one years old and registered 364 tons. She was owned in Christiansand.

THE BIRDOSWALD REPORTED.

Declined Assistance Though Only One Boiler Was Serviceable.

The British steamship Menantic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reported a succession of severe gales and high seas the entire passage. On March 17, in latitude 45 degrees 1 minute, longitude 37 degrees 12 minutes, she spoke the steamship Birdoswald, from Shields for Hampton Roads, lying to, with ship's head to the sea.

The Birdoswald signaled that the steam pipes were damaged and that only one boiler was serviceable. She declined assistance, but asked to be reported, saying that she would repair pipes and proceed.

A NEW ORE POOL FORMING.

The Gogebic People May Defy the Rockefeller-Carnegie Combine—Is Carnegie Trying to Keep Mine Owners Apart?

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—It looks as if the Gogebic Range iron ore producers are about to cut prices and issue a defiance to the Rockefeller-Carnegie combine. The Gogebic people held a meeting at the Guardian Trust Company office this afternoon.

The old Gogebic pool is now in process of resurrection in this city and a hot time in the iron market will result, as the next step will be a reduction of prices. The iron men of this city were greatly excited today over the meeting. An adherent of the Rockefeller-Carnegie combine said that the Gogebic people are making a great mistake and that Rockefeller is not the kind of man to be opposed.

Another meeting will be held next week.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A well-defined belief exists in the iron trade of Chicago that the disturbing element in the iron ore trust, otherwise the Bessemer Ore Association, is nothing less than the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination.

At the time of the steel rail collapse the Illinois Steel Company came out with flying colors, having captured by all odds, it is asserted, the largest portion of Western orders. But Carnegie is endeavoring now, it is thought, to rescue victory from defeat by keeping mine owners apart. While the mines leased from Rockefeller furnished any amount of Mesaba ore, it is necessary to mix with it a large amount of hard or "lump" ore, and of this the Carnegie people are always large purchasers. But it is held they would be able to get what they want at a low figure if they went into an open market. Being the largest consumers, and having unlimited credit, they would be expected to make more advantageous deals with mine owners than any one else, and so would have a big advantage over competitors in the first cost of raw material.

CUBAN INSURGENTS BEATEN.

Two Engagements That Were Won by the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, March 24.—Gen. Linares reports that his command of 1,600 men, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, left Songo, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and at La Sel ranch encountered several parties of rebels under the leadership of Cebreco, with whom they had a sharp engagement. The rebels were finally forced to retire from their positions, which were occupied by the Spanish troops.

It is reported that the camp of Calixto Garcia's column has been captured by the Spaniards after a severe fight, at the conclusion of which the insurgents were found to have left sixteen of their number dead on the field. The capture of the camp was effected by a dashing cavalry charge. The rebels were reinforced by the band under Rabi, and awaited the troops at Baire Arriba, but were obliged to retire to a point within sight of Jiguani. In the course of these journeys and the engagements the rebels lost twenty-seven men killed. The Spaniards had one Lieutenant and four-teen privates wounded.

By order of Capt. Gen. Weyler, Isabela Rafael Bourke, an English prisoner, who has been for some time detained at Cienfuegos, was yesterday released.

GOMEZ "UNKNOWN" IN CUBA.

A Letter Mailed to Him Returned by the Spanish Authorities.

A letter was received at the Cuban Junta yesterday to be forwarded to Gen. Maximo Gomez. It was from one Romano Proutman of Yerkes, Penn., and had been addressed originally as follows:

"For Gen. Maximo Gomez, Dagamal, near Arrango Blanco, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba."

It had been mailed through the regular Post Office, being provided with a two-cent stamp, and an additional eight-cent registry stamp. It reached Havana, and perhaps its registry stamp saved it from being opened there by Spanish officials. At any rate, it was returned to Mr. Proutman, who then put another two-cent stamp on it and sent it care of the Junta, where a Spanish Post Office stamp on the back of the envelope was translated into English. It read:

"Party addressed unknown."

The "party addressed" is well known at the Junta, and the letter will be forwarded to the insurgent leader through the Postal Service maintained by the provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba.

Young Woman Found Starving.

Mrs. Annie Melz, a young widow, was sent to Bellevue Hospital by the Delancey Street police yesterday as an insane patient. She was taken from 192½ Delancey Street because some of the other occupants of the house said she acted crazy. At the hospital it was found that the woman was starving. When she had regained sufficient strength to talk she said that some women from a Hebrew charity had taken her child away from her last Monday. She had had nothing to eat, except a small piece of bread, since last Saturday.

Hamilton Brock Dead.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., March 24.—Hamilton Brock, well-known throughout New England as a driver and trainer, died at his home here this afternoon, aged fifty-seven, of Bright's disease. He had been sick in bed six weeks and ill for over a year.

ETHICS OF NEWSPAPERS

The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles Speaks Before the Men's Club of Harlem.

"NEW JOURNALISM" SCORED.

Its Offenses, Mr. Bolles Says, Spring from the Roots of Unscrupulous Love of Money or Notoriety—Other Papers on Journalism Read—A Discussion Follows.

The Men's Club of Harlem dined in the Vestry of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church last evening, and after dinner listened to several papers on "Journalism." W. H. Kenyon presided, and H. K. Spaulding acted as secretary. The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the church; the Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, Rudolph Keppler, Edwin T. Rice, A. Wendell Jackson, Sumner B. Stiles, James K. Hoyt, F. N. Waterman, E. A. Josselyn, George L. Fowler, and Leopold Leo were among those present.

The first paper was that of the Rev. Mr. Bolles on "The Ethics of Journalism." Mr. Bolles paid a high tribute to the power and achievements of modern journalism, and said it was because of this power and these achievements that he would have the standards of journalism high. Of the so-called new journalism he said:

"The commander of an English man of war was once ordered to visit an island in the Southern seas, and report on the manners and customs of the natives. His report was brief, comprehensive, and undoubtedly correct: 'Manners they have none, and their customs are very beastly.' Put 'ethics' for 'manners' and 'methods' for 'customs,' and the same might be said of those examples of the new journalism which have lately been under discussion in New York.

"Their offenses simply spring from the roots of unscrupulous love of money or notoriety, and we can hardly hope to abate them in any way yet suggested. To denounce them in the pulpit, to sweep them out of clubs and reading rooms, only gives them a free advertisement.

"You cannot touch their sense of decency; they are too cynical. One of their representatives said the other day to the threat of an angry public opinion: 'We can stand all that.'

"Their claim, which it is difficult to deny, is that the mass of people like to buy what they have to sell—the filth and mendacity of the world. On the morning after the prizefight, the crowd of west enders on the elevated train and some of the women, too, had the morning papers with the mapped-out bodies of the brutes who fought at Carson. A journalist said to me with a sneer: 'These are your respectable men! They won't have these papers in their houses; THE TIMES, The Sun, and The Tribune go there—but they buy these to read themselves!'

Corrupting the Youth.

"The managers of the new journalism are wise in their generation in understanding that the skin of our civilization is very thin, and on slight provocation only breaks out into an unseemly eruption. The sins of journalism will be cured as men are cured of a latent hankering after the sensual, vulgar, and sensational phases of human life. And in society, I think that the cure must begin with the top.

"At a liquor dealers' convention out West a frankly speaking delegate is reported to have said: 'Your old customers will soon die—you must secure others by creating an appetite. It will pay you to treat the boys.' Would that we could save the rising generation from the appetite which this new journalism creates!

"Is only fair, then, if I speak of ethics in journalism, to confine myself to journals, which recognize that ethics are binding on them. It is pleasant to believe that the greater number of newspapers do this.

"There are no special ethics for journalism. If it is a business, and certainly it is, let the moral laws which apply to business apply here. If it is a profession, and certainly it has all the technique of one, let it stand under the same moral authority as the engineer, the lawyer, and the clergyman. In no way can the newspaper divorce itself from the moral obligations of the owner, nor the impersonal editor or reporter from the man who serves as their background."

A Defender of Journalism.

Papers were read by Emil A. C. Keppler on "The First Printed Newspaper," Dr. Bernard S. Talmey on "Influence of Journalism on Literature in Europe at the Present Time," and by Walter J. Eagle on "Relation of Journalism to the Public."

Mr. Eagle argued in defense of journalism. He said "the newspaper is just what the public wants it to be."

This statement, together with others defending the printing of "all the news," precipitated a sharp discussion. Mr. Bolles, Mr. Wright, Mr. Kepler, Mr. Fowler, and other members made spirited rejoinders.

Mr. Wright said the newspapers cannot print all the news of the world. They must select. The question is along what lines this selection is to be made. Newspapers refuse to print the news of lectures, and yet give up their columns to publish all the disgusting details of a prizefight. He read a letter from a prominent journalist, whose name he would not give, in which the writer said: "About two-thirds of the newspapers published in America ought to be suppressed by the police." This statement was received with applause.

He said that an evening paper had offered him $100 for an "expert" opinion on a lot of suicides it was about to describe, and when he refused the offer, it printed what it supposed he might say on the subject.

He offered as a toast: "Journalism at its best is the greatest power for good in the universe; at its worst, the corrupter of vouth and an enemy of the country."

Rudolph Kepler said that journalism has been subverted by "the disciples of that journalistic leper, whose name I will not mention, who started the new journalism in this city," and referred to the "humiliating spectacle" of an ex-Senator hiring himself to report the recent prize fight.

W. H. Kenyon also took part in the discussion, and said that good missionary work is needed to get the readers to select good papers in preference to bad ones.

PILGRIM'S LOST PASSENGER.

"Mr. Harris" Found to be Missing from Room No. 12 When the Boat Reaches Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 24.—A startling discovery made on the steamer Pilgrim of the Fall River Line this morning has led the officials of the line to believe that another person has committed suicide by jumping into the Sound. A search of Room 12, occupied by a "Mr. Harris," resulted in the finding of a full suit of clothes, a gold watch and chain, $63 in cash, and a ticket for Boston.

On account of the number of passengers registered the purser could not recall to mind the appearance of "Mr. Harris," and, as far as could be learned, no passenger attracted undue attention during the night by strange actions or otherwise. The door of Room 12 was locked from the inside, but the window was wide open, showing that this had undoubtedly been the manner of egress. The articles named above were scattered about in a careless manner. The condition of the bed showed that it had been used very little. What hour Harris left his room was not known. The night was disagreeable, and few passengers cared to go outside. The New York office has been informed, and a thorough investigation is going on.

CHAS. O. SHEPARD RESIGNS.

Relinquishes the Office of Superintendent of the Bath Home.

CORNING, N. Y., March 24.—Frank Campbell of Bath received to-night a telegram from Col. Charles O. Shepard, stating he had resigned as Superintendent of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath.

Col. Shepard had been connected with the Controller's office and received his appointment at Bath only a few weeks ago. No reasons are given for the resignation.

EDUCATION EAST AND WEST

Dr. Butler Contrasts Them in a Talk to the League of Parents and Teachers.

WHAT SCHOOLS ARE COSTING.

Confusion as to the Place and Function of Secondary Courses—Increased Demand for Good Teachers and Consequent Increased Cost of Learning.

That the East is not indisputably as advanced as the great Middle West in all departments of education is the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, as expressed with some emphasis last night in the last of four conferences at Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, under the auspices of the League of Parents and Teachers.

The subjects of the conference were: "The Main Problems of Secondary Education; Relations Between Schools and Colleges; The Cost and Economy of a Good Education." Dr. Butler, in beginning, said he found it difficult to define secondary education because of its indefinite position and extent. Taking elementary education to mean that which is taken into account by the compulsory education laws of various countries, and higher education that which is found at the universities, he described secondary education as that which lies between the two; but he added that the first and last overlapped the intermediate in may ways which were confusing. He pointed out some of the confusion referred to, and said the most logical cure for it had been found by the great American school system, as seen at its best in the States west of the Alleghanies. He instanced the City of Peoria, Ill., and said the fitting of secondary to elementary education was so exact that there were no private schools in the place.

Dr. Butler believes much time is wasted in elementary education, and told of an experiment now being made in Philadelphia, which is likely to prove it. A class of scholars of average ability, but of good health, is being taken through the course usually covering eight years, with the idea of seeing how much less time is really needed if certain wastes are stopped. From present indications the course will be covered in four, if not in three, years. "Certainly, a nine years' course of elementary education," said Dr. Butler, "is a waste of time or an evidence of execrable teaching. Yet, with all this elaborate preparation, if we look at the catalogues of two or three of the great endowed schools of the country, we will find, as an instance of waste and confusion, that boys entering are not required to know so much as the boys entering the public high schools. This confusion is less in the West, as I have said, and more and more there the public high schools are becoming great public colleges."

Concerning the treatment of the child during the secondary period, the speaker said sex should not be considered, and that the secondary school should be largely one of selection where the pupil, having in the elementary school learned what it was necessary for all to know, could look over the field and determine what he would choose. Yet at the same time a too early specialization is to be guarded against. The secondary school should, without affording rest to the pupil, indicate to the parent the bent of the child's mind. Many a boy had decided at ten years to be a doctor or a lawyer and had not found out until it was too late to try anything else that he had chosen the wrong thing. Because only about 5 per cent. of secondary scholars continued and went to college the question had been asked, Should the secondary scholar intending to stop at the end of the course receive the same course and the same training as the scholar intending to go on? This question had been answered in the affirmative by ninety-eight men carefully selected by the Committee of Ten in 1892 to consider it, and the speaker said any other answer meant that the decision of the student not to go on would be irrevocable. Deciding at first to stop with the end of the supplementary course, he could not later, if he would, change his mind and go to college. It forced the decision of an important point too early. All teaching should be of the best, no matter what was to follow.

"Here again," continued the speaker, "the great West is doing more than the East for higher education, because it is doing more for the needs of boys and girls along psychological lines. Entrance to college in the West depends not so much on the passing of an examination as on the schooling prior to and leading up to the entrance, and if we of the East adopted the same ideas or embraced them more fully we would soon see a stream of students flowing into the schools of higher education.

"As to the cost of modern education, it is growing increasingly expensive at a rate which but few realize. The City of New York issued bonds of $10,000,000, I believe, three years ago for sites and buildings for schools, and now there is a bill in the Legislature to authorize the issuance of $10,000,000 more, while contracts are being made at the rate of $500,000 a month. Just as the qualifications of teachers are being raised the cost of tuition is increasing. The demand for good teachers is largely in excess of the supply, and consequently they are becoming more and more expensive. But education is economical, because in these modern days it is training and education, too, something acquired quickly which formerly only came after long years."

Booker T. Washington, the negro educator of Alabama, joined in the discussion of Dr. Butler's address.

FOUND IT IN THE BIBLE.

John McNulty Submits a Satisfactory Excuse for His Intoxication.

When John McNulty was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for having been found drunk in the hallway of 113 Christopher Street the previous night Magistrate Crane asked him what he had to say for himself.

"I but obeyed the teachings of the Bible," he pleaded.

"I don't think you did," replied the Court. "The policeman says you were drunk."

Taking the Bible used for administering oaths to witnesses, McNulty turned the pages rapidly and read from Proverbs, xxxi., 6-7: "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be heavy of heart. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more."

"Discharged!" was the brief comment of the Court.

A Mail Wagon Driver Injured.

George W. Goodwin, a mail wagon driver, was thrown from his wagon while driving off a Chambers Street ferryboat last night. The horse kept on, and the wheels of the wagon passed over Goodwin's left leg, crushing the bones. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 24.—Sixteen apprentice boys deserted from the United States gunboat Adams during Sunday and Monday night.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 24.—The new gunboat Wilmington failed to receive her official speed run this morning on account of the unfavorable weather conditions. The trial may take place to-morrow.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 24.—Gold prospectors who have just returned from the north report the discovery of coal on Lake Winnipeg. This means a great deal to the whole of Manitoba. Experts will go out to examine the find.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 24.—A mixed train on the Chateaugay Railroad was thrown off the track near Standish this morning by a defective wheel on one of the cars. The engine and all the cars tipped over and a passenger and a number of the train's crew were more or less injured.

ALBANY, March 24.—The State Lunacy Commission to-day allotted to the Long Island State Hospital a sufficient sum of money to provide a new hot-water plant at King's Park in place of the present one, which has rapidly gone to pieces.

LEWES, Del., March 24.—James Wolf, John Hevelow, and Peter Mustard, colored shad fishermen, were drowned this morning at the mouth of Broad Kiln River by the upsetting of their boat in a heavy squall.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises. 5:55 | Sun sets. 6:17 | Moon rises. 1:44

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 12:33	Gov. Is'd. 1:44	H. Gate. 2:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 1:21	Gov. Is'd. 1:44	H. Gate. 3:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	.....	1:00 P. M.
Asti, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Horatia, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Sav'h	.....	5:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Schiedam, Amsterd'm	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Altai, Jamaica	10.00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caspian, Cape Colony and Natal	.....	5:00 P. M.
Colorado, Bruns'k	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampassos, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

Athos, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Cayes	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenst'n	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago	12:00 M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champ'ne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Leeward and Windw'd Is'

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Veterans McMillin and Grosvenor Cross Swords over the Tariff in the House.

HOW TRUSTS ARE PROTECTED.

Complaint as to the Time Limit of the Debate—The Reciprocity Clause Remarkable—An Appeal to Old Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Large audiences in the galleries and an unusually large attendance on the floor of the House of Representatives heard the third day's general debate upon the Tariff bill. The principal speeches of the day were those of Johnson, (N. D.,) Grosvenor, (Ohio,) and Evans, (Ky.,) Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of the bill, and McMillin, (Tenn.,) the oldest Democratic member, against.

Mr. Fox (Dem., Miss.,) opened the debate, speaking against the bill. After him came Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) and Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) all opposing the bill. Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) also speaking against the bill, said that a measure proposing to tax the people of the country $275,000,000 should not be rushed through the House with only nine days' consideration. The bill would increase the customs duties $113,000,000 a year. What was the necessity for this? If the bill became a law, one or two things would result: either increased extravagance of public expenditures, or the retirement of the greenbacks, which had given the Treasury so much trouble in the past few years, so as to protect the gold reserve. In conclusion Mr. Sayers pleaded for economy in expenditures of the Government and a reduction of appropriations.

A Long Plea for the Bill.

The first extended speech of the day was that of Mr. Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, in support of the bill. He addressed himself in beginning, to the financial necessities of the Government.

It required $500,000,000 a year to pay the ordinary expenditures of the Government, and unless some great calamity befell the country, which should destroy its capacities and its powers, no Congress would ever assemble in these halls that would be other than a billion-dollar Congress. It was agreed on all hands that most of this money should be raised by a tariff. Mr. Johnson proceeded then to argue the benefits resulting from the operation of a protective tariff, the rule being, he said, that such a tariff operated to reduce the price of the article protected.

Mr. McRae, (Dem., Ark.)—Is that the reason why you put a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat? [Laughter and applause by Democrats.]

Mr. Barlow, (Pop., Cal.)—You say in a Democratic tariff the consumer pays the tax. Who pays it in your tariff?

Mr. Johnson—In the matter of the great staples of production, agricultural and mechanical, the foreigner pays the tax. In other articles the foreigner pays part, and the unpatriotic, foolish purchasers, who are willing to pay two or three prices for foreign goods, pay the rest. [Republican applause.]

This bill, Mr. Johnson said in conclusion, was as patriotic as the flag, as broad as the country. [Applause.]

At 12:30 Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) rose to oppose the bill, and his appearance was the signal for applause from his political associates. He spoke for more than an hour.

A Hit at the President.

Mr. McMillin asserted that there was no necessity for imposing additional taxes at this time; that with even ordinary economy there would still be a large surplus in the Treasury when Congress should assemble in December. Proceeding to the merits of the bill, Mr. McMillin said the Republicans of the country had been taught a lesson regarding bounties, and in this connection he taunted the majority with having abandoned free sugar, the beauties of which rang through these halls seven years ago in the melodious tones of the present Chief Magistrate, then the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. By their arguments, Mr. McMillin asserted that the Republicans admitted that a tariff was a tax and a burden paid by the consumer. Continuing, he said:

"Not only have the gentlemen reimposed this burden of taxation, but in doing so they have taken good care of the corporations and trusts which now control the sugar market. In the presence of these gentlemen who framed this bill it was demonstrated, by witnesses who came before the Ways and Means Committee at the hearings,

"First—That a gigantic trust existed in this country to control manufactures, regulate prices, and increase their profits.

"Secondly, that the two wings of this trust, the Eastern and Western, have entered into an agreement by which they farm out and appropriate the territory of this great Government and these 72,000,000 people among themselves, each agreeing to supply certain portions of the territory, and not to invade the other's territory, nor, within the other's territory, cut prices.

"Thirdly, that in order to carry out this scheme and insure its perpetuity and profits, the American Sugar Refining Company controls absolutely the price of refined sugar every day.

"Notwithstanding the development of these facts, the profit to the trust is raised by this bill from one-eighth of a cent a pound by the present law to from 35 to 50 cents on the hundred pounds' difference between raw and refined.

"I opposed putting sugar on the free list originally, and the substitution of a bounty paid for a tax received. I believe yet that the sugar tax, being purely and almost wholly a revenue tax, is a legitimate tax, but I do not believe that while levying that tax we ought to foster and perpetuate the Sugar Trust in the way that it is done in this bill."

The Tin Plate Schedule.

Mr. McMillin criticised also the increase of duty on tin plate made in the bill, denouncing it as unwise and oppressive. "Under the law of 1890," he said, "the duty on tin plate was increased to 2.2 cents a pound. When we came to frame the law of 1894, 1 cent a pound was taken off the duty. Gentlemen on the other side proclaimed that this was the ruin of an American industry; that the reduction would close the tin plate factories; that labor would stalk idle through the streets, and that hunger would invade the home of the workingman. These gentlemen were neither prophets nor sons of prophets, as is proved by the report of Mr. Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, concerning the tin plate industry of the United States."

Another item in the bill which met his disapproval was the retention of the present duties on pig iron and steel rails, while the manufacturers of them in the United States were exporting these products. He devoted much time to a consideration of the agricultural schedule, which he denounced as an attempt to humbug the farmers.

This bill, said Mr. McMillin, carried not only higher rates of duty than the present law, and higher rates than the McKinley bill, but higher than any law ever passed by an American Congress or groaned under by an American people. The rates on woolen goods were not only higher than ever seen, but the rates on raw wool have been increased by imposing higher duties on the wools coming from certain countries than heretofore imposed. The rate of duty borne by woolen goods, taken as a whole and average, would amount to between 90 and 101 per cent.

No Foreign Market for Woolens.

"Thus it is proposed to destroy all possibility of reaching foreign markets with our woolen goods; to tax the carpets and clothing of the people more than double what they are taxed now; to hamper manufactures by excessive duties on raw material, and proclaim to the American people that against the exactions of the avaricious there is to be no relief. They are given to understand that the Government will hold them while the manufacturer fleeces them, and that neither nursing, crying, nor complaining will relieve them."

The reciprocity clause of the bill, Mr. McMillin said, was a remarkable feature of this extraordinary bill. "It is remarkable for the fact that it gives into the hands of the President absolutely the power to impose taxes and remit taxes at pleasure. He can impose them this month—remit them next."

In conclusion Mr. McMillin said: "I beg the gentlemen on the other side to remember that their victory last Fall was obtained by such an expenditure of money, such an exertion of bulldozing and force, and such a prostitution of elections as was never before witnessed in this land. They must not take such a verdict as the established and irrevocable will of the American people. I beg them to remember that a purchased verdict cannot stand. It is true that Benedict Arnold sold himself to infamy, but he did not thereby sell down the Revolution. It is true that Judas sold his Saviour to the cross, but he did not thereby sell down the plan of salvation. Let us now and here resolve anew that the principles of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of Polk shall be the principles of the Democratic Party, now as they have been in the past, and, as sure as the day succeeds the night, it will return to power and restore the Government to the Constitutional moorings from which it had been wrested by such mal-legislation as that which is being forced upon us to-day."

Mr. McMillin was liberally applauded during his speech, and his time was extended half an hour.

Mr. Grosvenor's Reply.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) then took the floor to reply. He began by referring to the necessity of speedy action in the matter of tariff legislation. Speaking of the condition of the country in November, 1896, he declared that never in the history of the United States was there so much terror, foreboding, and doubt in the minds of men as on that date. The issue of 1896, upon which the battle had been fought and the victory won, was the issue of protective tariff. Every intelligent man who participated in the campaign and went from one State to another was conscious now of the fact that more than 1,000,000 voters, who had been humbugged by the specious cry of the Communists of tax upon wealth and enterprise and the hope for the better times through a debased currency, nevertheless voted for William McKinley because of his position on the tariff question. It was the McKinley law misrepresented and misunderstood that aided our overthrow in 1892, but it was the McKinley law, with the blessings we received from it during its short life that became the talismanic word that swept McKinley into nomination and carried the country in 1896.

The fruit grower of California, robbed and ruined by the Wilson bill, cried loudly to Republicans for assistance, and from Alabama and Georgia and conspicuously from Louisiana came the earnest demand for the passage of this bill. If the members of the Republican side of this House should see fit to publish all the letters they have received from the cotton, hemp, and tobacco growing States of the South in favor of this legislation, surprise and astonishment would be upon the faces of the men who, with their backs to the rising sun, were seeing, hearing, and knowing nothing but the inadequate Bourbon doctrine of a bygone day.

He Taunts the Democrats.

He taunted the Democrats and their allies on the floor of the House with making a pretext that they had not had time to prepare a substitute for the pending bill.

"Why," he asked, "do you not offer the Wilson bill? If you did not blunder in its passage; if its passage was not a crime; if its passage was not a curse; if its introduction into the business affairs of the country did not damage and condemn the business of the country, why do you not offer that as a substitute here?

Speaking of the provisions of the Dingley bill he said: "We have provided in this bill for the expenditure in the United States of ultimately more than $300,000,000 per annum to the laborers of the country above that which has been derived heretofore. Under the operation of this bill $125,000,000 now sent abroad to buy sugar will every dollar of it be expended in the United States. We look for that time, and shortly, when, under the operations of this wool schedule, every spindle in the United States will turn, and the enormous payments for labor, the end of which passed in 1892, shall again be a part of the heritage of the laboring man. We look forward to the time, not far distant, when a million wool growers in the United States, a million men who voted a million men who worked, to promote the sheep industry of the country, will receive rich and permanent reward, and when the flocks of the country will increase in value directly by the operation of this bill $50,000,000 in a single year. We believe that the farmer on the mighty farms of the West and on the alluvial soil of the South and everywhere will be benefited by this bill.

"We propose to build up the industry of sugar growing, and thus devote to that great industry many tens of thousands of acres of the rich land of the United States, and take that land out of competition with the farm. We propose the same thing in the sheep industry, and send back again to the production of wool and sheep and cattle the tens of thousands of acres of land that, under the ruinous policy of the Wilson bill, have been stripped of everything, and turned back to competition with the other farming lands of the country. We propose that the United States of America shall not be found disarmed and powerless in the face of a foreign enemy in case of war.

Boundless Possibilities.

"What do you think of a country, with all its boundless possibilities of sheep culture, which produces less than 300,000,000 pounds of wool per annum, when its consumption in time of peace must be 650,000,000 pounds? We propose that this country shall put itself upon a war footing, for the purpose of maintaining itself. We propose that it shall be in a position to produce its own sugar and its own wool and its own commodities of every character that God in His wisdom has made it possible to produce on this continent."

Replying to the eulogy of the Democratic Party, delivered by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, Mr. Grosvenor arraigned it for all its past deeds, and closed by saying: "And it is the Democratic Party here to-day, represented by a heterogenous mass of conflicting political opinions that prey upon each other, differ with each other, have no policies for the future, no pride of political ancestry, no hope of political posterity, that stands

"'A wandering mass of shapeless flame,
A pathless comet and a curse.'"

He congratulated his "distinguished leader" that his name was to be associated with another act of redemption. Lincoln's name, he said, had been forever linked with his Emancipation Proclamation, McKinley's name had been linked with the McKinley law, and Dingley's name would go sounding down the corridors of time as the champion of the law that, after the great struggle in 1896, brought back the country to prosperity and peace.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Grosvenor was interrupted by Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) who asked about the statements made in the campaign of the return of prosperity immediately upon the election of McKinley. Mr. Grosvenor replied that he never knew of any one using the word "immediately," and he doubted if Mr. Bell could produce a speech with it in.

Mr. Bell—Oh, yes; many of them. I heard them.

Mr. Grosvenor—Well, however that may be, I want to say to the gentleman that never since the time when the morning stars sang together for joy, and the sons of God rejoiced, has there been such rejoicing as there was in the hour succeeding the announcement flashed by the telegraph over the land and under the sea that William McKinley had been elected. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Evans's Speech.

Another member of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) followed Mr. Grosvenor in advocacy of the bill. He said the intent and scope of the measure were accurately stated in the title—a bill to increase the revenues of the Government and to afford protection to American industries. It proposed such rates of duty as would raise the revenues to the level of the expenditures, and endeavored to meet at the same time the paramount demand of protection to the industries of the people of the United States.

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.,) followed. He said he would address his remarks to the Committee on Ways and Means. The gentleman from Kentucky, he said, had declared in his very temperate and patriotic speech that this bill had been framed upon non-sectional lines, and for the purpose of protecting all the industries of the United States. This was not the case, Mr. Maddox said. For in his own district there was an infant industry struggling to establish and maintain itself against the competition of foreign pauper labor.

That was the industry of producing bauxide, or alum clay, and if any interest in the country was worthy of encouragement and development it was this.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)—The gentleman should not be hasty in assuming that a duty will not be placed on bauxide. I think there ought to be one, and believe that before the bill is disposed of there will be one provided.

Mr. Maddox said he was glad to hear it.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.,) spoke briefly in favor of the reciprocity features of the bill.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) speaking in favor of the bill, referred to the statement by Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) that the New England manufacturers made 20 per cent. per annum on their stock. He asserted that manufacturers in his section of the country who made anything at all had to be content with 5 and 6 per cent.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) asked if the Tariff bill of 1857 had not been approved by the former Speaker of the House from the gentleman's own State, Mr. Banks.

Mr. Walker, (in a tone of deep disgust)—Oh, that's all the argument you exercise on that side, to quote that somebody said in by-gone ages about some matter concerning which you don't tell half the truth. [Laughter.]

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the committee arose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The Evening Session.

The speakers at the evening session were Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.;) Mr. Bundige, (Dem., Ark.;) Mr. Castle, (Pop.-Dem.,) against the bill, and Mr. Belford, (Rep., N. Y.;) Mr. Parker, (Rep., N. J.;) Mr. Brown, (Rep., Ohio;) Mr. Olmstead, (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Kerr, (Rep., Ohio,) for the bill. Mr. Kerr criticised the reciprocity feature as being, in his opinion, fatally defective. The concessions proposed in the scheme, he said, were so insignificant compared with what we must ask in exchange, that any nation negotiating with us for them would be without either dignity or sense. He urged the substitution for the provisions of the bill the reciprocity section of the McKinley law, born in the brain of James G. Blaine.

The last speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Olmstead. He addressed six Representatives on the floor and about twenty visitors in the galleries.

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska Wants the Civil Service Law Repealed—A Blow at the Kinetoscope.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate spent only half an hour in open session today, the remainder of the time being given to the consideration of the arbitration treaty behind closed doors. The Agricultural Appropriation bill—one of the four money bills that failed at the last session—was reported back in the shape in which it passed the House last week, and was placed on the calendar. It will be acted on at an early day.

The attack upon the civil service law and its administration which distinguished yesterday's proceedings was followed up today by the introduction of two bills.

One of the bills offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) provides for the repeal and annulment of the law and of all executive orders issued under it, and makes it the duty of heads of departments to establish reasonable and just rules for the examination of applicants for office—such rules to have reference to specific fitness. The bill was read in full, and referred to the committee to examine the several branches of the civil service.

The other bill, introduced by Mr. Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, proposes to modify the present law in its application to the Government Printing Office.

A bill prohibiting the exposition in the District of Columbia of kinetoscope representations of prize fights, and also prohibiting the transportation of materials therefor through the mails or through the avenues of inter-State commerce, was introduced by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

At 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Appointments to United States Marshalships and Other Posts.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

United States Marshal for Northern District of Mississippi—ALEXANDER J. COCKE.

United States Marshal for District of Nebraska—GEORGE H. THUMMEL.

Collector of Customs for District of Arizona—HARRY H. CHENOWETH.

ARMY.—First Lieut. JOHN C. F. TILLSON, Fifth Infantry, to be Captain.

NAVY.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. S. FITTS to be Surgeon.

Postmaster at Chatham, N. Y.—GEORGE E. DRUMM.

Also nominations for Postmasters in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other States.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Binger Hermann of Oregon, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Ernst G. Timme of Wisconsin, to be Auditor for the State Department.

George H. Thummel, United States Marshal for the District of Nebraska.

To be Secretary to Gen. Alger.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Fred C. Squires of Michigan, formerly Clerk to the House Committee on Private Land Claims, has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of War.

CHANGES AT WEST POINT.

Capt. Hein to Act as Commandant of Cadets at the Academy.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Capt. Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, has been selected as Commandant of Cadets at West Point, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to relieve Capt. S. M. Mills, Fifth Artillery.

A number of other changes among the junior officers of the military academy will also be announced in a day or two.

BICYCLE CLUB NOT WANTED.

Mrs. Kurtz's Second Attempt to Have Wheelmen Enjoined.

Mrs. Nellie R. Kurtz of 700 West End Avenue made application to Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for an injunction restraining the Riverside Wheelmen from establishing a clubhouse at 702 West End Avenue. A previous application was denied by Justice Beekman.

Mrs. Kurtz urges that the neighborhood in which the club wishes to make its home is purely a residence district, and claims that the wheelmen will be a nuisance if they come there. In affidavits from residents of West One Hundred and Fourth Street, where the club now has its home, it is declared that the noises of "rolling balls, dancing, singing, and piano playing" which come from the clubhouse are almost unbearable. Many bottles, supposed to contain beer, it is asserted, are delivered at the club.

Charles H. Butler, counsel for the club, said that the members are all of the highest respectability and would not tolerate such conduct as was mentioned in the affidavits.

Decision was reserved.

Hoboken's Pier Line Hearing.

The Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey were notified yesterday that the Harbor Line Board of New York will give a hearing on April 20 in relation to the extension of the Hoboken pier line 200 feet into the Hudson River, asked for by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the Hoboken Ferry Company, the German steamship companies, and the City of Hoboken.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

The Vote on the Amendments to the Convention to be Taken Next Wednesday.

NO DATE FOR THE FINAL VOTE.

The Efforts to Secure an Agreement on This Point Were Failures—New Senators Earnestly Examining the Terms of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—An agreement was reached in executive session this afternoon for voting on the amendments to the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, but consent to an agreement for the final vote was refused. At 2 o'clock next Wednesday the vote will be taken on the amendments then pending, and the treaty in the shape it shall be in then will be printed for the use of the Senate the next day. At 4 o'clock on Thursday, following the vote is to be taken upon all amendments that may be offered in the meantime, and this will be the last of the votes on proposed amendments. From that time the debate will proceed on the treaty proper.

Senator Davis made a persistent effort to secure an agreement for an hour for the final vote, but was confronted with objections that made such an agreement impossible. It is thought, however, that with all amendments out of the way, the final vote cannot long be postponed. What the ultimate outcome will be can hardly be foreshadowed. The opponents of the treaty profess to have the requisite thirty votes necessary to encompass the defeat of the treaty, and say they have several of the new Senators on their list. The questions asked by these new Senators indicate a lively interest in the convention, and a determination to understand the subject thoroughly before casting their votes. It would not come as a surprise to the committee to have the treaty rejected.

Senator Morgan took the floor immediately after the doors were closed to-day, and spoke for an hour or more in advocacy of the Chilton amendment, reiterating, however, his opposition to the treaty as a whole. The Chilton amendment makes an important change in the tenor of the first article of the treaty. Under that article, both the contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration under this general treaty "all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation." Mr. Chilton's amendment modifies this reading so as to make it read that the United States agrees to submit all questions which the Senate shall decide to be subjects fit for arbitration.

The members of the committee and Senators opposed to any amendments other than those made by the committee contend that this is the only construction that can be placed upon the text of the treaty, and for that reason they hold that the amendment is unnecessary. The advocates of the Chilton amendment contend, on the other hand, that if this is the construction placed upon the text by the Senate and the committee, no harm can come from the adoption of an amendment that makes plain what now appears to be somewhat doubtful.

It was also stated to-day that the comments of the English press with respect to the committee amendments, which were agreed to the other day, make it imperatively the duty of the Senate to so frame the treaty that there can be no possible doubt about the intention of the Senate.

Mr. Lodge declared, in reply to Mr. Morgan, his belief that the treaty as reported to the Senate was simply protective for the United States Government. To further amend it would but complicate the language of the convention.

Chairman Davis and Mr. Hoar also spoke briefly in advocacy of the treaty as amended by the committee and against the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas. Mr. Spooner, one of the new men, insisted that the Chilton amendment was not illtimed for the reason that it made clear what appeared to be the admitted intention of the Senate. Mr. Thurston was of the same view. The debate showed that some of the best lawyers in the Senate were of the opinion that the Chilton amendment should prevail.

Mr. Davis will to-morrow move another executive session at as early an hour as possible for the purpose of permitting discussion on several amendments that have not yet been formally submitted.

GREAT BRITAIN IS DISGUSTED.

The Amendments to the Treaty Make It Ridiculous, One Paper Says.

LONDON, March 24.—The St. James Gazette, in a leading editorial article upon the action of the United States Senate in adopting the amendments to the arbitration treaty reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, says:

"The unanimous vote of the Senate has wrecked the arbitration treaty, and this should be a warning to the premature philanthropists on this side. The Senators carried their point with a refinement of the pettifogger's cunning which enables them to profess friendship for the principle of arbitration while they smother the treaty with amendments which make it ridiculous."

The Westminster Gazette thinks the Senate's action a very disappointing and disconcerting result of all the efforts of Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury. The anti-English feeling underlying the action of the Senate, the paper adds, is the most unpleasant aspect of the matter.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that merely to please sensational jingoism and self-importance a promising plan has been wrecked. In concluding, The Gazette says: "We firmly believe the Americans generally will be more thoroughly ashamed of their Senate than they ordinarily are, which is saying a good deal."

A high Government official expressed to a representative of The United Associated Presses to-day the opinion that the United States Senate had taken all of the meaning out of the arbitration treaty, and asserted his belief that the British Government would be extremely unlikely to accept it. "We have done without an arbitration treaty hitherto," he added, "and it will not make much difference if we continue to do so for the present."

It is learned at the Foreign Office that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela have not yet been resumed, and that the question of their resumption is not likely to be discussed until the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal has finished its work. Dr. Juan Pietrie, the present Venezuelan Minister to Germany and Spain, the Foreign Office officials say, has not been accredited to Great Britain, as has been asserted.

Child Killed by Lightning.

MILLBURN, L. I., March 24.—In to-day's heavy thunderstorm a blinding flash of lightning struck and set fire to the house of Coles Johnson and killed his five-year-old daughter Carrie. The remaining members of the family were stunned, but not otherwise injured. The fire was extinguished after the house had been partially burned.

A Warsaw Banker Sues for $50,000.

David C. McNair, a banker of Warsaw, N. Y., has brought suit against the Brighton Pier and Navigation Company for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment. In September, 1895, Mr. McNair, while visiting this city, went down to Coney Island on an Iron Pier steamer. When leaving the boat in the struggling crowd he, in order to keep his footing, had to place his hand on the shoulder of a woman. An officer who saw the action arrested him as a pickpocket and locked him up in the Coney Island Station House. Mr. McNair states that a man who had delerium tremens also occupied the cell. This man took McNair for the devil and thrashed him. Mr. McNair was next locked up in the Raymond Street Jail for three days, and was then tried and honorably discharged.

WISH TO GET OUT OF OFFICE.

A Secretary of Embassy Wants to Come Home to Get Married—Gen. Lee Also Impatient.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Embarrassment to incumbents is as serious over the delay in patronage distribution as it is to office seekers in a number of instances, the most notable cases being in the diplomatic and consular service, where several officials are seriously incommoded by the failure to get their resignations accepted.

One of the most pressing of these is that of Larz Anderson of Ohio, Secretary of Embassy at Rome. He is a Republican and has been in the service since 1890, when he became Second Secretary at London, under Minister Lincoln. In 1894 he was promoted to his present position in Italy, and recently he has been chargé d'affaires in the absence of Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh.

Mr. Anderson cabled the State Department yesterday begging to be relieved, but a reply had to be sent requesting him to continue a short time longer, and that every effort would be made to gratify his request. This condition is mortifying to Mr. Anderson, as all arrangements had been made for his marriage to a multi-millionaire lady of Boston, Miss Perkins, soon after Easter. Nothing seems left to be done but to postpone the wedding.

No secret is made at the State Department that Senator Eugene Hale's son has been selected to succeed Mr. Anderson, but it is thought advisable to nominate the Ambassador to Italy before making the lower appointment.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee's case is another pressing one. Not only is the bad season at Havana coming on, but Gen. Lee does not wish to serve under a Republican Administration, which might injure his prospects for future political honors in his own State. He has reiterated his desire to return home at the earliest possible moment and cannot understand why it should take a month to select his successor.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Introduction of a Bill to Create a New Cabinet Officer.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Brownlow (Rep., Tenn.) introduced in the House to-day a bill establishing a Department of Commerce, Labor, and Manufactures.

Its head is to be a Cabinet officer, and the necessary clerical force is provided for.

TO CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League to Pay Its Respects.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President McKinley was pleasantly reminded yesterday of the effective work which was done in his interest during the last campaign by the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League.

Mr. H. W. Dearborn of New York, the Chairman of the organization, called to arrange a time when a committee of one hundred representing the organization might call and pay their respects. The President replied that he would be pleased to receive these gentlemen on any day convenient to themselves.

BROKER CHAPMAN'S CASE.

It Has Reached a Hearing in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The case against Elverton R. Chapman, the New York stock broker, reached a hearing in the Supreme Court this afternoon.

Chapman was convicted of a violation of Section 102, Revised Statutes, which makes it a misdemeanor for a witness summoned before a committee of Congress to refuse to answer questions. He was called in the Sugar Trust scandal in 1894. He applied to the Supreme Court for a discharge from custody under that conviction on a writ of habeas corpus. His plea is that the law is unconstitutional.

The case was argued for the petitioner by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and for the Government by Solicitor General Conrad.

A CANE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Presented to Him by Henry H. Gilbert of Fulton, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President McKinley's most interesting caller at the regular tri-weekly reception to-day was Henry H. Gilbert of Fulton, N. Y., who came with an excursion party from Syracuse, Oswego, and their vicinity, to present a handsome cane to the President.

Mr. Gilbert is seventy-five years old. He and his wife made the stick, which is composed of San Domingo mahogany, with a head of the Mexican onyx. During the campaign Mr. Gilbert visited Canton and presented to the President's mother and wife onyx ornaments like that used on the stick from the Governor's room in the State Capitol at Albany. He mentioned this visit to Mr. McKinley to-day, and handed him the stick with the remark that it was "a present from the old woman and me."

Mr. Gilbert has an onyx paper weight, representing the Bible, which he will present to Vice President Hobart.

REAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It Is to be Enforced in the Navy Yards of the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary John D. Long of the Navy Department has made an emphatic answer to Congressional delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and California, who have been requesting him for the last two weeks to "let down the bars" at the Brooklyn, League Island, Norfolk, and Mare Island Navy Yards, so as to admit party workers, irrespective of merit qualifications.

It has been alleged that in carrying into effect the civil service regulations, favoritism was shown to Democrats. Mr. Long replies that, "when the system of employing mechanics and laborers upon merit first went into effect, it was reasonable to suppose that those who were to administer the regulations would make some mistakes," but "favoritism will not be allowed." Then he adds these explicit instructions:

"It is the intention of the department to enforce fairly and justly the regulations as promulgated, and to disarm unjust criticism, it is necessary that the attention of each official at the yard under your command be called to what is expected of him, as to the certainty of punishment if any person intrusted with the enforcement of the labor regulations violates them or fails, through carelessness or negligence, to perform the duties expected and required of him. The department desires you to personally communicate to officials at the yard under your command its views as expressed above."

Read in Brooklyn's Navy Yard.

Secretary of the Navy Long's order was read by Commodore Sicard to all the yard foremen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. There are many Democrats on the payrolls, and the announcement was a great relief to them.

The New Dry Dock Accepted.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Long to-day formally accepted the new dry dock at the New York Navy Yard on behalf of the Government, approving the report of the testing board, which found that the works were completed in accordance with the contract, excepting a few trifling particulars, which would be remedied at once.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Quality and Style are Emphasized at Factory Prices.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

Spring Meeting to be Held in June—The Purses and Classes.

The Executive Committee of the Driving Club has decided upon a Spring meeting at Fleetwood Park, to be held June 8 to 11, and have decided upon offering five-hundred-dollar purses for the following classes, viz.: 2:15, 2:19, 2:24, 2:30, and 3:00 trotting, and 2:12, 2:20, and 3:00 pacing, with entrance fee of 5 per cent. and an additional of 5 per cent. from winners.

The stake plan of payment has been adopted, and horses are only liable for the money paid in. Entries close Thursday, April 15, when $5 will be due, and on May 15 an additional $10, the balance to be paid June 1.

The encouragement that has been extended by the large number of entries to the various events of the Grand Circuit Meeting which is to be held Sept. 6 to 11 has resulted in offering still another class, which is to be called The Manhattan, for horses eligible to the 2:15 class trotting, and, as there are many hundreds entitled to start in this class, the sum of $4,000 has been fixed upon as an incentive to induce owners to make entries. This purse is on the forfeit plan, nominations being liable only for money actually paid in. The entries, like the Spring meeting, close on the 15th of April, when the sum of $25 will have to accompany the nominations. The other payments are payable as follows: May 15, $50; June 15, $45; July 15, $40; Aug. 16, $40.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

But Two of the Favorites Won in Yesterday's Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 24.—The track was nearly dry again. Only two favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Belle of Killarney, 102; (Hirsch,) 3 to 1, won by a half length; Nannie Lord, 109, (J. Hill,) 6 to 1, second by a length. Princess Bonnie, 102, (Scherrer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:30¼. Rewarder, Gomez, Flora Colville, Apostrophe, and Lizzie Mack also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Lillian Russell, 100, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 10, won by a length; Kaiserine, 102, (Caywood,) 8 to 1, second, by three lengths; Lady Hanley, 103, (Scherrer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:50¼. Leicester, Floss, and Colonel Rowle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Booze, 140, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 20, won by two lengths; Carroll Donder, 130, (Scherrer,) 9 to 1, second, by two lengths; Plutus, 131, (Knapp,) 30 to 1, third. Time—2:00¾. Brakeman, Mrs. Bradshaw, Will Elliott, Incommode, and Granada also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Sharon, 107 pounds, (Scherrer,) 4 to 1, won by a neck; Marquise, 103, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1, second by four lengths; Pete Kitchen, 90, (Songer,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Ben Wardell, Rene H., Nannie L.'s Sister, Prince of India, Mermaid, Jake Zimmerman, and Burns also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Cadillac, 106 pounds, (L. Soden,) 5 to 2, won by half a length; Mat Boyken, 97, (W. Dean,) 25 to 1, second by half a length; Rolandia, 104, (Beauchamp,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Mauritius, Squire Gillam, Nobilis, Jim Conway, Lord Fairfax, and The Parrot Mouthed also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Gluck, 103 pounds, (W. Dean,) 6 to 1, won by four lengths; Mike Kelly, 102, (Clay,) 20 to 1, second by a length; Tim Irvin, 102, (Campbell,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Victoress, Pert, Zaldivar, Spiritualist, and Tom Quirk also ran.

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, purse. Brametta, 101 pounds, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1, won by a head; Perhaps, 103, (Bozeman,) 30 to 1, second, by three-quarters of a length; Sea Spray, 106, (Snyder,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:16⅝. Huntsman, Edgemont, Don Pio Pico, Riot, Treachery, Franco, Dennis, Castanette, Veva, Bonnie Doubt, and The Ironmaster also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. California, 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) even, won by three-quarters of a length; Yemen, 106, (T. Sloan,) 2 to 1, second, by ten lengths; Midlo, 103, (Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Fly, Potentate, and Sweet William also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, handicap. Salvation, 102 pounds, (H. Brown,) 11 to 5, won; Installator, 104, (T. Sloan,) 5 to 2, second; Lobengula, 95, (Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:40¾. Flashlight also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling. Adolph Spreckels, 111 pounds, (Piggott,) 3 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; McLight, 112, (H. Shields,) 8 to 1, second by three and one-half lengths; Foremost, 100, (Slaughter,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:50¼. Leonville, Atticus, Elmer F., Doyle, and Harold Lindsay also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-quarter miles over five hurdles. Hyman, 151 pounds, (Maynard,) 20 to 1, won by a length; Zaragoza, 134, (Cairns,) 3 to 2, second by eight lengths; Herman, 125, (Higgins,) 13 to 5, third. No time taken. Bedford, Brilliant, and St. Apollo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Rey Del Tierra, 97 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 2, won by half a length; Altamax, 106, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, second by two and a half lengths; Babe Murphy, 107, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Mamie Scott, Joe Terry, Fortuna, Frank Jaubert, and Hazard also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Caesarion, 109 pounds, (H. Shields,) 5 to 1, won by a length; Lady Diamond, 104, (T. Sloan,) 2½ to 1, second by three lengths; Logan, 100, (H. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Bellicoso, Derfargilla, Encino, and Emma D. also ran.

The Brocklesby Stakes.

LONDON, March 24.—The race for the Brocklesby Stakes of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, for two-year-olds; sex allowances; the nominator of the winner and owner of the second each to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stake; five furlongs straight, (112 subscribers,) was run at the Lincoln Spring meeting to-day. The race was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Gay Lothair, Mr. F.

Wanamaker

GOOD NEWS
OF GOOD GOODS

A few snap-shots at important items of the day:

Visitors display especial interest in

Millinery. Golden Salon, second floor.
House Furnishings. Apartment, fourth floor.
Paris Costumes. Special Room, second floor.
Oriental Stuffs. Turkish Room, third floor.
Tapestries. Upholstery Store, third floor.

Silks. 750 yards of twill Foulards, four colorings, reduced from $1 to 70c a yd.
The Rotunda.

Spring Dress Goods. An endless variety. New styles added daily. A few of the recent arrivals:

Novelty Canvas fabrics, $1 to $3.50.
Striped Chiffon, 75c.
American printed Dimities, 12 1-2c.
American printed Organdies, 12 1-2c.
Fourth Avenue.

Dress Trimmings. A stock that for variety, quality and cheapness has no superior.
North of the Rotunda.

Women's Silk Clothing. Dainty, elegant. Newest shapes. Fine quality silk. Trimmed with beautiful laces and ribbons.

Drawers, $2 to $43.
Gowns, $6.50 to $45.
Chemises, $3.25 to $25.
Petticoats, $4.50 to $23.
Wrappers, $12 to $13.50.
Waists, $5 to $15.
Shirt Waists, $3 to $14.50.

Housekeeping Linens. Extraordinary values in Table Linens. New designs, all-flax Linens.
Main Floor.

Boys' Sailor Suits. Full of style, and made to stand abuse. $3.50, $3.75 and $4. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Infants' Clothing. Everything needed to clothe babies. All the new things that are worth buying.
Second Floor.

Japanese Rugs. A lot of them to be sold very cheaply.

6x 6 ft., $2.50 — 9x12 ft., $7.50
9x 9 ft., $5.75 — 10x14 ft., $9.75
9x10 1-2 ft., $6.50 — 12x15 ft., $12.50

Admirably suited for Summer cottages.

Also, a large number of high-grade Japanese Rugs at low prices.

Straw Mattings. The newest designs from China and Japan. $4 and upward for a roll of 40 yards.
Third Floor.

Metal Bedsteads. Forty styles Brass Bedsteads, $22 to $100. Twenty-eight styles Enameled Bedsteads, brass trimmings, $5 to $16.50. All very cheap.
Fourth Floor.

Bicycles. The Continental $50, and the Continent $37.50. Strictly high-grade Wheels. Full line of Bicycle Sundries.
Basement.

Baby Carriages. 100 styles. Moderately priced. $4 to $28.
Basement.

Sewing Machines. The "Wanamaker," $18 to $35, have no superiors.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

SARCOPHAGUS NOT INJURED.

Stories That Vandals Had Chipped It Denied by Superintendent Shine.

The story published in several of yesterday's newspapers to the effect that some vandal had chipped one of the granite pillow stones of the Grant sarcophagus was positively denied yesterday afternoon by Superintendent Patrick Shine, who is in charge of the work.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Shine said: "The whole story is a fabrication, pure and simple, but a good advertisement for the man who furnished the sarcophagus, and that's about all I can see in it. The truth of the matter is this: The sarcophagus rests on two granite pillow stones about 4 feet long and 1 foot high. The sides which show are polished, while the tops, on which the sarcophagus rests, are rough hewn. When these stones were unboxed on one of them was discovered the mark of a chisel on the rough-hewn side, and a small chip gone. The chisel mark was undoubtedly made at the monument works. The stone is not injured in the least, and, as the sarcophagus rests on top of it, this slight defect will not show."

James Meehan, who is foreman of the marble workers, was of the same opinion as Mr. Shine.

Bank Taxation in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24.—The Court of Appeals this morning reversed its former decision on bank taxation, and hereafter banks will have to pay taxes the same as other property. The State will have to pay back thousands to the banks, and these institutions will have to pay large amounts to the City and County Tax Receiver. Heretofore, the only tax on banks has been a State levy.

An Earthquake in New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 24.—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section this morning. At Somerville an earthquake shock of about four seconds' duration was experienced about 8 A. M. The vibration was sufficient to rattle dishes and, in some instances, overturn light articles.

CHARTER IN THE SENATE

It Was Advanced to Its Third Reading and Made a Special Order for This Morning.

DEMOCRATS IN OPPOSITION.

Senator Cantor's Efforts for a Single-Headed Police Commission and a Single Instead of a Dual Legislative Body.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Senate this morning advanced the Greater New York Charter bill to a third reading and made it a special order for to-morrow. It will be passed without any changes and without very much delay. Senator Stranahan has given notice that he will move a call of the Senate the first thing so that a full attendance may be on hand and the Republican majority may be able to promptly override any dilatory tactics which the Democrats may attempt.

The bill was considered this morning in Committee of the Whole for more than three hours. For the first time this session there was serious and thoughtful discussion of the propositions contained in the new charter. On the part of the Democrats this debate consisted of arguments in favor of amendments.

Senator Cantor proposed changes which would have given a single-headed Police Commission and would have given a single instead of a dual legislative body. The Republicans simply stuck to their programme of carrying the charter through without any changes. The amendments offered by Mr. Cantor and others submitted by Mr. Grady, Mr. Ahearn, and Mr. Foley, were promptly disposed of.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, did most of the talking for the friends of the measure, and he was on his feet a good portion of the time replying to the propositions advanced by Democrats.

As the bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole, no roll calls were had, and so there was nothing to indicate how the Democrats will record themselves, or if all the Republicans will vote solidly for the charter. Except for those who had amendments to offer, the Senators manifested little desire for enlightenment as to what was in the charter. During the last two hours that it was under discussion the great majority of the Senators were out of the chamber.

When Mr. Cantor presented his amendments for a single-headed Police Commission, the general situation in the New York Police Department was discussed at some length.

When the bill comes up to-morrow on its order of third reading, amendments in line with those submitted by Mr. Cantor to-day may be again offered. A roll call will then be had, if it is demanded, and the Senators put on record as to the various propositions in Municipal Government. Some of the Senators who to-day voted to advance the charter to its final passage do not hesitate to say the entire consolidation project is unwise. They admit that they are taking the charter on faith.

The protest formulated by the New York Bar Association, which was signed by James C. Carter and five or six other well-known New York lawyers against the constitutionality of the charter, was produced to-day by Senator Grady during discussion of that section which related to the courts, and Mr. Grady pleaded that the Senate should give some attention to such weighty legal opinion. The Bar Association's protest, however, went the way of all the others, and the Senate refused to heed it. The charter will be passed by the Senate to-morrow, and will at once be forwarded to the Mayors of the cities in the Greater New York territory.

Substitution of House Bills.

When the Greater New York charter and other bills yesterday passed in the Assembly were received to-day in the Senate for concurrence, Senator Stranahan asked that these bills be substituted on the calendar for the bills introduced by himself. Senator Cantor consented to this, saying that the only possible result of objection would be a single day's delay.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff then announced the Assembly bills as the special order, and called upon Senator Malby to preside in Committee of the Whole during a discussion of the measures.

When the title of the charter bill had been read, Senator Cantor said it was not the intention of the Democratic Senators to demand the reading of the bill, but if such a course were satisfactory they would consider the bill as having been read and offer some general amendments.

The first amendment proposed was for a single-headed Police Commission and a Bureau of Elections to consist of two Commissioners of opposite political faith. He said the bi-partisan Police Board of New York City had been a disgrace to the city, and the best element of the metropolis had become disgusted and earnestly desired with him a single-headed commission. This was not a new position for him, as he had favored a single-headed commission ever since the report of the Lexow Committee had been presented. He did not think there could be any disputing the desirability of divorcing the Police Department and election machinery. Experience had demonstrated that the Police Supervisors of Elections had proved unsatisfactory, and he could see no objection to the proposition for a commission composed of one Democrat and one Republican.

Senator Wray (Rep.) of Brooklyn spoke in support of these amendments. The single-headed commission, he said, had proved most satisfactory in Brooklyn, and if adopted there could be no such scandal as had existed in the New York bi-partisan Police Commission.

He particularly favored the provision for a bureau of elections, declaring that there was no excuse for the police having charge of elections.

Defended by Stranahan.

Senator Stranahan, who is the sponsor of the bills in the Senate, said that no one would contend that bi-partisan or non-partisan commissions were ideals, and they were not dealing with ideals, but with stern realities. It was generally conceded that the situation in New York to-day was unfortunate, but there was no evidence that it had demoralized the personnel or interfered with the efficiency of the police work. All propositions had been carefully canvassed, and nothing better could be devised. This charter provided for an absolutely non-partisan board if the Mayor desired such a commission.

The most flagrant abuses of the right of franchise under the support of the police and by their aid had occurred in the cities of the State where the Police Department had no connection with the election machinery. He cited the City of Troy in illustration of this. A bi-partisan board of four men behind and controlling these policemen, he insisted, would act as a constant restraint and bridle to the police and secure purer elections. He defied any Senator to suggest as a substitute for this provision any proposition that did not offer greater dangers than the bi-partisan commission. All the executive power, he said, was to be lodged in the Chief of Police.

Accepting this challenge, Senator McCarren advocated a single-headed commission, declaring that the experiences of every city of the State afforded ample proof that the single-headed Police Commission had proved the more satisfactory. No further example was required than was offered in contrasting the situations to-day existing in New York and Brooklyn. The provision in the charter for a four-headed commission was to continue the present situation in New York, which was a disgrace to the city and disgusted respectable citizens throughout the State.

Senator Pavey (Rep., N. Y.,) said the inevitable alternative of a bi-partisan board must be a deadlock or a deal. He said that no city in the State which had adopted a bi-partisan Police Board afforded any hope of the ideality in elections which it was hoped to secure under such commissions. On the contrary, it had been fully shown in both New York and Troy that the remedy for police abuse of authority at elections was lodged with the citizens. Whenever the citizens had taken hold and demanded fair elections they had secured them. Bi-partisan boards he believed to be unconstitutional, and said they had been so declared whenever brought before the courts for review. He thought this provision now in the charter left the whole chapter open to a question of constitutionality.

Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that Senator Stranahan had but a few days ago introduced and voted for a bill which provided for a single-headed Police Commissioner for second-class cities. If it was too dangerous a power to lodge with one man in New York, it was too dangerous a power to lodge with one man in cities of the second class.

In regard to the executive control of the department by the Chief, he said that the Chief could not appoint, remove, or assign a patrolman or Roundsman. The entire patronage of the Police Department was to be lodged with the bi-partisan commission.

Defeat of Cantor's Amendment.

A rising vote was then taken upon Senator Cantor's proposed amendment, and it was defeated—15 to 11—Senators Brush, Pavey, and Wray voting with the Democrats.

Senator Guy then offered an amendment which he had submitted to the committee at its hearings providing for the election of a Commissioner of Street Improvement in each of the boroughs except Manhattan, the duties of such Commissioner to be the same as those of the present Commissioner in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

This amendment was also lost, Senator Wieman this time alone voting with the Democrats.

Senator McCarren proposed the next amendment, whose object was the equalization of the salaries of policemen, so that the officers of New York and Brooklyn should receive the same amount. He said that the same duties would be required of policemen in both cities, and they were all liable to be summoned at any time to any part of the greater city.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 22 to 10, Senators Wray and Wieman, both of Brooklyn, voting with the Democrats.

A like amendment affecting the Fire Department, offered by Senator McCarren, was also defeated.

Senator Cantor then offered an amendment abolishing the two departments of the Municipal Government and providing for a single governing body.

"It is rather discouraging to Senators to stand here and propose meritorious amendments with a full knowledge that they are to be voted down," said Senator Cantor.

"I would suggest to the Senator that he offer a meritorious amendment and see," remarked Senator Stranahan.

"I have offered two such meritorious amendments," answered Senator Cantor, "and have witnessed the spectacle of every representative of New York City and some of the members from Brooklyn, the localities to be affected by this legislation, voting for my proposition for a single-headed Police Commission against the country Senators. It is clearly apparent that there is a great political power behind the Senator from the Thirty-seventh, (Senator Stranahan) and the members who are supporting him. It is discouraging, I say, that we are confronted with a certainty that the country members are determined to pass this charter, no matter how obnoxious to us who are to be affected, without any amendment."

He said this double Municipal Assembly was not wanted by the citizens of the greater city, and there was no necessity for it.

Senators White and Stranahan defended this provision upon the ground that it would bring the governing power closer to the three and a half millions of people of the great city. It was also contended that such a Municipal Assembly could perform much of the work which now devolved upon the Legislature. Senator Stranahan said that ex-Mayor Low of Brooklyn had made an examination of the records, and had made the statement that one-half the bills coming before the Legislature from New York could be disposed of by such a double Assembly.

Senator Cantor answered that both ex-Mayor Low and Mayor Strong were opposed to this provision of the charter, and quoted from a letter written by ex-Mayor Low to Secretary Pinney of the commission, in which he opposed the two branches of Municipal Government.

Double Assembly Retained.

The proposed amendment, however, was defeated by a strict party vote.

Senator McCarren offered an amendment the purpose of which was to exempt the Borough of Brooklyn from the provision which prevented the maintenance of a slaughter house except upon the water front.

Senator Stranahan was of the opinion that the Board of Health restrictions were sufficient to provide regulations. This amendment was also defeated by a party vote, except that Senator Wieman voted with the Democrats.

An amendment offered by Senator Ahearn providing for an equalization of the salaries of Police Magistrates by raising the salaries of certain of these Magistrates from $6,000 to $7,000 was voted down.

Senator Grady offered an amendment providing that persons charged with misdemeanor shall be entitled to trial by jury. The provision which provided for the trial of such cases in the Court of Special Sessions without jury he declared to be in violation of the Constitution. This amendment was also lost.

Senator Grady next moved to strike out the section of the charter which treats of a municipal court.

Senator Grady alluded to the lack of attention given to these objections to the charter, which was to govern 3,000,000 of people, as evidenced in the empty benches on the majority side of the House. He said that some of the best lawyers in New York City have expressed their opinion that this section was unconstitutional. Senator Stranahan admitted that there had been some doubt about this section, but that it had received most careful study by the commission, and finally been adopted. He thought the Legislature might safely accept the judgment of such eminent lawyers as composed this commission. The amendment was lost.

Senator Foley offered the next amendment, fixing the salary of the Coroners at not less than $6,000 nor more than $8,000. The charter now provides that the salary shall be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly.

The amendment was lost.

Senator Martin's amendment increasing the salaries of the Civil Justices to $9,000 met a like fate.

Senator Cantor said they had no more amendments to offer at this time, but gave notice that three of the amendments proposed to-day, which the Democrats considered vital to the charter, would be renewed when the bill came up for final passage.

The charter and accompanying bills were then advanced to third reading without amendment.

The charter and bills were made a special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Just before the adjournment Senator Pavey offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Board of Regents to furnish the Legislature minutes of the proceedings of the last three meetings so far as they related to action upon the law schools of the State, and it was adopted.

Senator Stranahan gave notice that immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning he would move a call of the Senate, and adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Silent About the Charter.

Mayor Strong declined to discuss yesterday what action he would take on the Greater New York bill when it comes before him. "I believe it's going to pass the Legislature, and that is all I care to say about it now," said the Mayor.

A GERMAN CONVENT ROBBED.

One of the Sisters Shot by One of the Burglars.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 24.—Two men robbed the German Catholic Convent yesterday morning and shot one of the sisters.

Sister Theresa was aroused by a noise in the kitchen, and started to investigate. She was in the middle of the kitchen when a man crouching behind a stove shot her in the back of the head. The bullet glanced from her skull and made only a scalp wound.

The burglars took flour, sugar, coffee, &c. They cleaned out the larder completely. No clue to the burglars has been obtained.

Vassar Class Day Officers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 24.—The members of the senior class at Vassar have elected class-day officers as follows: History, (two speakers)—Miss Marie Reimer and Miss Grace Margaret Tallaher; Spade Orator—Miss Elizabeth Bushnell Atkinson; Marshal—Miss Newell. The following are the Chairmen of the several Class-Day Committees: Auction Committee—Miss F. Hotchkiss; Class-Day Committee—Miss T. F. Brittain; Home Committee—Miss E. M. Lord; Class-Day Supper—Miss A. T. Easton.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Both Houses Pass a Number of Bills and Receive the Usual Variety of New Ones.

THE ANTI-CARTOON MEASURE.

This, with the Anti-Scalpers' Bill, Will Be Favorably Reported To-day—Several Amendments—An Attorney for the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, March 24.—The following bills were to-day introduced in the Senate:

Senator Stranahan—Legalizing town and village elections held since Jan. 1, 1897.

Senator Ford—Authorizing the New York Park Department to enter into a contract with the Grant Monument Association for the care of Gen. Grant's tomb, at Riverside Park.

Senator Daly—Incorporating Charles Wild, William H. Wild, and Nathan P. Wild as the Columbia Electric Power Company of Valatia, Columbia County, to build dams on Kinderhook Creek and tributaries to furnish hydraulic and electrical power for manufacturing and other purposes.

Senator Ford—Regulating the use of streets by railroads.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, to appoint a court attorney at an annual salary not exceeding $5,000, who shall attend all hearings before the Supreme Court on applications for judgments in uncontested matrimonial actions, and he shall have the power to present competent proof to show that the plaintiff is not entitled to judgment.

The Anti-Scalpers' bill of Senator Mullin will be reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Codes to-morrow. The committee has amended the bill so as to provide for a more general redemption of unused tickets by railroads.

The Anti-Cartoon bill of Senator Ellsworth will be reported favorably by the Senate Codes Committee to-morrow. The committee has made three important amendments. The first makes the bill apply to those who circulate prohibited portraits as well as those who publish them. The second provides that no action can be maintained for violation unless complaint is made by the person whose portrait is published or by the latter's attorney. The third amendment provides that the law shall not apply to portraits published of fugitives from justice. Senator Malby, Chairman of the Codes Committee, thinks that the second amendment will remove most of the opposition to the bill, as no one whose portrait is printed would be likely to prosecute unless malice was shown.

AN ACTIVE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Several Bills Are Passed and New Measures Are Brought In—Niagara Power Experiment.

ALBANY, March 24.—The prospect of a call of the House at 10 o'clock proved no incentive to attendance in the Assembly this morning. Scarcely half the members were present when the gavel fell. After the introductory reading of bills, Republican leader Nixon, in despair of the arrival of a quorum, moved the formal call. There was much skirmishing by a few belated ones to get in before the doors were locked, but the absentee list was exceptionally large. About twenty members were gathered in by the Sergeant at Arms and presented at the bar of the House before the call was suspended.

Mr. Nixon's bill relating to exemption by the State Controller of taxation on collateral inheritances and in certain cases of transfers of property was first taken up. Messrs. Armstrong and Green made the point of order that the bill was not properly printed as it appeared on the members' files. The Chair laid the bill aside temporarily until an investigation of the point could be made.

Mr. Braun's bill permitting experiments and the erection of a Bridge at Buffalo for developing the power of the Niagara River was next considered.

Messrs. Dudley and Van Keuren spoke against the measure, maintaining that on account of the strength of the current at the point in question and the comparative narrowness of the draw in the proposed bridge it would be unsafe and impracticable to erect it. Mr. Hill favored the bill, declaring that it would advance the commercial prosperity, not only of Buffalo, but of the whole State.

A motion by Mr. Dudley to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a vote of 70 noes to 24 ayes. Mr. Warner then moved to recommit for the purpose of amendment. Lost, 63 to 30. The bill was finally passed, by a vote of 84 ayes to 20 noes.

The House also passed the following bills:

Mr. Austin's, defining the powers of Boards of Supervisors in counties not comprising the whole of a city, and providing for their election.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the canvass and return of votes in elections of city officers of the City of New York as constituted by the Greater New York charter.

Mr. Lewis—Authorizing the City of Rochester to supply water to portions of the Towns of Brighton and Irondsquoit, adjacent to the city limits.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Board of Claims to audit the claim of Michael T. Horner.

Mr. McKnight—Authorizing the Village of Flushing to issue bonds in $35,000 in anticipation of arrears of taxes.

Mr. Taylor—Legalizing the official acts of Justices of the Peace who have not taken legal oath of office or filed bonds.

Mr. Finn—Authorizing the Volunteer Firemen's Association of New York City to erect a monument upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, and appropriating $3,500 therefor.

Mr. Murphy—Appropriating $2,500 to provide for a monument commemorating the deeds of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment on battlefields in the late war.

Senator Ellsworth—Authorizing the City of Lockport to improve, enlarge, and repair a union school building.

Mr. Post—Providing for the surveying and mapping of certain oyster lands under the waters of Long Island Sound and appropriating $5,000 therefor.

Senator Guy—Extending East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street from Webster to Third Avenue, in New York City.

Senator Wiman—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of Grant's tomb.

Senator Guy—Providing for the acquisition of a site in the City of New York for the erection of a building for court-house purposes, and authorizing bonds to be issued to defray the expenses.

Senator Mullin—Amending the Penal Code as to penalties for damaging railroad tracks and cars. The section is made to apply to the loosening of ties and damage to rolling stock operated by electricity.

Mr. Benham—Amending the game law relating to the taking of game in Canandaigua Lake.

Mr. L. E. Brown—Fixing at three years the limitations of actions against Directors of corporations.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the management of the real and personal estate of the Young Ladies' Christian Association of New York.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the issuance of $2,500,000 stock by New York City for the construction of a building in Bryant Park to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

Mr. Downs—Providing that the father, son, or brother of a Justice of the Peace shall not be a practicing attorney in any case before such Justice.

Mr. Bondy—Creating Commissioners of Jurors at a salary of $1,500 in every county of the State having a population of more than 150,000 and less than 190,000, and prescribing their duties.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Generally prescribing the duties of Superintendent of Buildings in New York City and specifying his procedure in the examination of building materials and the issuance of certificates to builders after examination.

Mr. Austin—Incorporating the new Law School of New York City. This bill met with some opposition from Messrs. Palmer and Laimbeer, but was finally passed.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Kennedy—Reducing the width of a portion of Paynter Avenue, in Long Island City, from 70 to 60 feet.

Mr. Tupper—Providing that in divorce cases no defendant convicted of adultery shall remarry unless the court modify the judgment upon satisfactory proof that three years has elapsed since the decree was rendered.

Mr. Horton—Providing that sturgeon may be caught with nets of not less than 6 inches bar mesh within the one-mile shore limit of Lake Ontario.

Mr. Perkins—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to expend $10,000 for the completion of alterations and repairs on the armory of the Third Battery.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

Lively Times are now with us, and mills will not make new contracts until the increased tariff on wool is settled. As we made our contracts early, we can offer you the lowest prices.

In Our Furniture Department,

1 Solid Quartered Oak Work Table, (2 Drawers) reduced from $12.00 to $7.00.

We have reduced many pretty odd pieces to give more room for new Spring styles.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

FOR HONESTY IN ADVERTISING.

C. C. Shayne and Others Urge the Passage of Senator Guy's Bill.

ALBANY, March 24.—Senator Guy's bill to prevent misrepresentation in advertising goods to be sold by merchants had a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. Among those who favored the bill were C. C. Shayne of New York City, M. Pierson, representing the delicatessen restaurants in New York City; Herman Rohrs, representing the Retail Grocers' Association of New York City; James Thompson, representing the Business Men's Association of Brooklyn, and Henry Clapp of New York City.

Mr. Shayne made the principal argument. He said:

"It really ought not to be necessary for any one to appear before your committee to make an argument in favor of the bill introduced by Senator Guy to prevent misleading and dishonest advertising.

"It is not intended that this bill should deprive any merchant of the right to advertise his wares at whatever price he may choose, so long as he furnishes the article advertised, or to deprive him of any other just and lawful right, but, if I understand the bill correctly, its purpose is to prevent merchants making dishonest, misleading statements regarding their goods in order to draw trade from their more honorable competitors.

"Neither is it intended to put a damper on the vast amount of advertising which is being done. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of advertising. When a merchant wishes to bring his wares to the attention of the public, his best plan is to advertise them in the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers; but he should adhere to facts. He ought not to be allowed to publish false statements in regard to his goods.

"Therefore, gentlemen, I ask that you recommend this bill favorably to the Legislature in order that those who will not of their own accord confine themselves to the truth may be compelled to do so by law, and thus protect the public against dishonest business transactions.

"Honorable business men who are desirous of advertising their goods in the newspapers are discontinuing, because, they say, they don't want to have their advertisements inserted side by side with a lot of false statements, as all advertisers are being brought into disrepute by the false statements made by dishonorable merchants.

"I want it distinctly understood that I am not here for the purpose of speaking against the department stores. There are department stores which are conducted on honorable principles. Their proprietors are honest men, and would not resort to dishonest methods of doing business. 'But there are others.'

"This bill ought to be passed to prevent dishonorable firms, whether they be department stores or line merchants, from inserting in their advertisements statements which are absolutely false and misleading."

CHANGES IN THE SUPPLY BILL.

Many Items Are Increased by the Conference Committee.

ALBANY, March 24.—The conference committee appointed by the Legislature to consider the annual Supply bill has completed its work. Among the changes made by the conference committee are the following:

The State Superintendent of Public Buildings is to receive $150,000 for maintenance, instead of $100,000, as provided by the Senate.

The appropriations for the miscellaneous court reporter, Frank B. Delehanty, Deputy State Treasurer Hess, and Capitol Postmaster Potter are restored.

The State Agricultural Commissioner receives $100,000, an increase of $15,000.

The Senate recedes from its amendment reducing the appropriation for the Bath Soldiers and Sailors' Home by $25,000.

The State Civil Service Commission gets $8,500 for local examinations and $6,000 for clerks and expenses, an increase of $6,000.

The Elmira Reformatory appropriation for maintenance and manufactures is increased $15,000.

The Hudson House of Refuge for Women has its appropriation for employes and expenses increased $8,000.

The State Board of Charities gets $25,000 for expenses and clerk hire, an increase of $15,000.

An appropriation of $20,000 is allowed for the Jamaica Normal School.

The Senate amendment appropriating $175,000 for liquor tax rebates was agreed to by the Assembly.

The Senate salt springs amendment was agreed to by the Assembly.

ADIRONDACK FOREST PRESERVE.

There is Strong Opposition to One of Gov. Black's Measures.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly gave a joint hearing to-night on the bill proposed by Gov. Black and prepared at his suggestion, which appropriates $1,000,000 for the acquisition of land in the Adirondack forest preserve.

There was a large delegation from the northern counties to oppose the bill, while Amasa Thornton of New York, representing a society for the preservation of the forests, alone appeared in favor of the bill.

The opposition was headed by Senators Chahoon of Clinton County and Brackett of Saratoga.

Senator Chahoon first introduced Judge R. L. Hand of Elizabethtown, who represented the Adirondack Preserve Club. He said the passage of this bill would destroy the paper industry in Northern New York.

Senator Brackett said he had labored with his constituents and the Governor to reach an agreement on this bill, but as it was now formed every man in his district was opposed to it. The measure was so radical as to amount to a confiscation of property.

If the condemnation feature of the bill was taken out it would remove much of the opposition.

The Hon. H. G. Burleigh, representing the paper mills and land owners in the preserve, said that 85 per cent. of the timber in the Adirondacks was hard timber. He said there was now 600,000 acres of land for sale at $1.50 per acre. He also insisted that the forest was better taken care of by the individual owners than by the State.

Parasols

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. announce that their annual Spring display of Parasols is now ready.

Tiffany & Co.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE PROPOSED CONCOURSE.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark Speaks Against the Project.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Assembly Cities Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Assemblyman Matthewson's bill providing for the laying out of a concourse in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York City, and authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 per annum for the carrying on of such work.

The measure was opposed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark, who claimed the amount of money named was too large a burden to place upon the city, which is already expending large sums for improvements. He also maintained that there was no use of a commission being placed in charge of such work. The Park Department of New York laid out much new work every year at an annual expense of only $3,000, and was competent to look after this matter.

Tax Commissioner James L. Wells favored the bill. He instanced the construction of Washington Bridge and various other great public improvements that had been in charge of a commission. Mr. Matthewson also spoke in support of his measure.

REPORT ON DEER KILLING.

The Assembly Fish and Game Committee Favor the Ives Bill.

ALBANY, March 24.—To-morrow the Assembly Fish and Game Committee will report favorably Mr. Ives's bill prohibiting the hunting and killing of deer with hounds for five years after June 1, 1897.

The commission received from Postmaster Frederick W. Allen a report for the territory including the town of Bolton, Warren County, which, when compared with the same man's report for the previous year, makes a significant showing. In this hunting year, the period of hounding was limited to fifteen days, as compared with thirty days last year, yet Allen says there were thirty-one deer killed this year, against eighteen last year, and of this number, thirty, as compared with thirteen, were killed by hounding. Only one deer was killed this year by still hunting, and of the animals killed fifteen were bucks and sixteen does.

Mr. Allen's report for this year concludes as follows: "About twice as many deer were killed in the hounding season of 1896 as were killed during the period last season, and I am of the opinion that a few more such seasons will exterminate the deer in this section."

For and Against Woman Suffrage.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Assembly and Senate Judiciary Committees this afternoon gave their annual hearing to the advocates of woman suffrage. A number of prominent suffragists were present to favor the amendment to the Constitution. The arguments were made by Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, Miss Catherine Cott of New York City, and Miss Mills of Syracuse. The opponents of the amendment were Mrs. W. W. Crannell of Albany, Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. George Whitefield, Mrs. J. B. Gilder, and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of New York; Mrs. Putnam and Mrs. E. G. Hewitt of Brooklyn, and Mrs. W. J. Wallace, Mrs. Frederick Townsend, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, and others, of Albany. The committee listened for an hour to the arguments, but took no action upon the resolution.

Masons and Builders to Register.

ALBANY, March 24.—This afternoon the Assembly Judiciary Committee gave a hearing on Assemblyman Leonard's bill providing that in New York and Brooklyn all masons and builders must register in the office of the County Clerk. Special boards are to be appointed by the Mayor to examine applicants for registration. Richard Deeves of New York, Thomas O'Day, and Patrick Murray, representing the Masons' International Union, and John A. Dooner of the Bricklayers' Association all spoke in favor of the bill. There was no opposition.

Approved by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Black has signed the following bills:

Chapter 107—Assemblyman Smith's, legalizing the acts of School Commissioner of the First District of Westchester County in creating School District No. 3, town of East Chester, in that county.

Chapter 108—Assemblyman Garby's Richmond County Police Reorganization bill.

Court Attendants Promoted.

ALBANY, March 24.—Andrew McDonald and H. Stillman Doubleday of Brooklyn, former attendants in the Supreme Court of Kings County, have been promoted after civil service examinations, to positions as Deputy Clerks for the court. The salary of these positions is $2,500 per annum.

Stanley R. MacGillvary of Amityville, L. I., has received a civil service appointment as junior physician at the Manhattan State Hospital. The salary is $900 and maintenance.

A Missouri Bank Closed.

MARYSVILLE, Mo., March 24.—The doors of the Dekalb County Bank failed to open this morning, and a notice posted on them stated that the bank was in the hands of the Secretary of State. The bank has not transacted a heavy business lately, and this action was taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors last night. No statement of liabilities is given, but the Directors claim that every depositor will be paid in full.

Valuable Shore Property.

Jersey City officials are formulating a plan for the improvement of the recently acquired South Cove grant of two acres on the New York Bay shore, south of the Jersey Central Ferry. It has been proposed that the grant be leased to a corporation that would improve it at a cost of $1,000,000, and be allowed free rent for a term of years in compensation of the improvement. The site is valued at $2,000,000.

FATE OF THE POLICE BILL

Gov. Black Not to be Dissuaded in His Hostility Toward the Measure.

VISIT OF NEW YORK MEN.

Messrs. Lauterbach, Gibbs, and Quigg Accomplish Nothing at Albany—Doubt About the Raines Amendments — Payn Against the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the New York County Committee, Fred S. Gibbs, and Lemuel E. Quigg were here to-day and conferred with Gov. Black on the proposed Metropolitan Police bill and the Raines excise amendments.

They attempted to persuade the Governor that the Police bill is a necessity, but were not successful. After they went away it was said the bill is just as dead as it ever was. The Governor's attitude toward it has not changed. It is announced in a semi-official way that the bill will not be introduced.

Substantially the same is true concerning the Raines amendments. The visitors learned that Gov. Black is disposed to favor an amendment which will differentiate between bona fide clubs and "fake" clubs. He has no objection to driving the latter out of existence. He does object to a tax of $800 on legitimate clubs.

The New Yorkers reached this city a little before noon, and as soon as they went to the Capitol found their way to the inner office of Superintendent of Insurance Payn. They remained there for a half or three-quarters of an hour.

In connection with this call, one of the most interesting developments of the day came to the surface; namely, that Mr. Payn, who has been put down in many newspaper stories as having formed a combination with Gov. Black and Supt. Aldridge to rob Mr. Platt of his power by defeating the Police bill, is at variance with the Governor on this subject.

Mr. Payn said he had favored the Lauterbach scheme, and had been one of those who had opposed the Governor's position of hostility to it.

"You can say," said Mr. Payn, in reply to a question, "that I have favored this Police bill from the first, and have tried to persuade Gov. Black to take the same view of it."

Mr. Payn's attitude has been known by some of the members of the Legislature, who say that this declaration is all that is needed to relieve Gov. Black of the charge that he, with Mr. Shayne, is assistance, is trying to set up for himself as a political boss against Mr. Platt.

Messrs. Lauterbach, Gibbs, and Quigg met Gov. Black in his private office about 3 o'clock and remained for nearly two hours. In addition to the topics mentioned, they discussed the case of Police Commissioner Parker briefly. They want to save his head. Gov. Black did not indicate to them that he had any opinion on the subject, but listened to what they had to say.

After the conference the New Yorkers said the Police bill was substantially where it was before they came.

"Do you think Gov. Black has changed his attitude toward it?" Mr. Lauterbach was asked.

"He said nothing to indicate that such was the case," he replied. Mr. Lauterbach did not admit that the bill was dead, but said it would probably not be introduced this week.

Mr. Quigg said he did not observe any change in the condition of the bill due to their visit.

"Will you again visit the Governor to urge him to favor it?" he was asked.

"I expect I shall be obliged to spend most of my time in Washington for the next few weeks," he replied.

After the New York City political leaders left him to-day, Gov. Black signed the Richmond County Police Reorganization bill, which takes the control of the police force out of the hands of the Democrats in that section of Greater New York.

JAPANESE COLONY IN MEXICO.

Territory Ceded—Terminus of the New Steamship Line.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 24.—Don A. V. Lomell, the Mexican Consul in this city, who has just returned from the City of Mexico, says that his Government has ceded a large tract of land in the State of Chiapas, Southern Mexico, to a Japanese syndicate, represented by Sho Nemeto, who was in San Diego a few months ago with S. Asano, in connection with the trans-Pacific steamship project.

At that time it was stated that Asano would visit New York and London to purchase steamships to carry out his plans in this connection, and that Nemeto would turn south to the City of Mexico for the purpose of securing a tract of land for a Japanese colony there.

The Japanese colony will be at Santa Cruz, the terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad. This port will be the eastern terminus of the Japanese steamship line, but whether the main steamers will run there or only to San Diego, with a side line to Tehuantepec, has not yet been decided.

THE

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Decision in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association Case Discussed by the Magnates.

HASTY ACTION DEPRECATED.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Agreement Transacted Business as Usual—Opinions of Woerishoffer & Co. and of President Fink.

Wall Street talked unceasingly of the Trans-Missouri decision yesterday, but those who discussed the question with settled views as to its merits or the results were few. If there was a prevailing opinion, it was that the only remedy for the Joint Traffic and kindred associations lies in Congressional action. The only authorized statement was the following by Woerishoffer & Co.:

"Referring to the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court on traffic associations, we would merely remark that railroads can possibly exist without them, and if no form of contract between corporations is to be allowed, it will necessitate the substitution of honor among the leading officials and obedience on the part of subordinates. We always have believed, and now believe, that the establishment and maintenance of reasonable rates for railroad traffic and harmonious relations between the leading companies is within the power of a dozen men.

"Let honor and honesty prevail, and there will be no necessity for inter-State commerce laws, however convenient they might be.

"The situation, however, is now confusing and confused and will necessitate some clear and permissive legislation by Congress. It is cowardly, if not criminal, for Congress not to say what may be done at the same time they vaguely say what shall not be done."

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Agreement transacted business as if the Supreme Court decision had not been rendered. None would talk freely, except to refer to the views expressed by Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Board of Control, in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Commissioner George R. Blanchard deprecated haste in withdrawing from the association, as he considers it possible that the Supreme Court will not deal with other cases as with that of the Trans-Missouri. As to reports from Chicago, whence all recent attacks on the association have emanated, he is disposed to believe many of them untrue.

Precipitate Action Condemned.

Russell Sage advised against precipitate action. He, however, considered that the only relief lies in amending the law. Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, said that the result of the Supreme Court decision on railroads in general is a subject that should be approached with caution. He hoped remedial legislation will be a result of the decision, and does not understand how railroad prosperity can be fostered by removing the power to fix rates.

James C. Carter is the legal adviser of the Joint Traffic Association. His advice yesterday was that nothing be done in the way of breaking it up until the full text of the Supreme Court decision has been fully considered.

President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railroad Company, while not fully informed of the decision, suggested that if it is as reported it applies to both industrial agreements and labor organizations.

Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, received yesterday an official statement that the officers of the line will not take any action on the decision until its general counsel, George R. Peck, has received and read the full text. Such a decision, he added, is practically that of a single Judge, and the railroad interests of the country will not be satisfied before making every possible effort for a modification.

President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company said:

"The railroads and newspapers appear to be going too fast in considering that the traffic associations must disband by reason of the decision just rendered. The real question is whether all are in restraint of commerce, as decided in the Trans-Missouri case. The decision applies to one specific case, and it is not fair to argue that under it all traffic associations are illegal. Personally, I do not think they are.

"Every railroad has the right to endeavor to get the best results from the conduct of its own business. The Joint Traffic Association case will come before long before the Supreme Court, involving a rehearing of all the points at issue, and the exposition of the law, made then, may change the entire aspect of the situation. Without the traffic associations it would be utterly impossible to carry out the Inter-State commerce law, and the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners are the complainants in the present joint traffic case."

GENERAL INERTIA IN THE WEST.

All Traffic Associations in Chicago Refrain from Business.

CHICAGO, March 24.—All railroad traffic associations in this city refrained from transacting any business to-day which had to do with the regulation of rates or division of business. Practically all the associations are in a state of suspended animation, "looking over the ground and waiting to find out where they stand," as Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association, expressed it.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad gave a sweeping notice of withdrawal to-day from membership in every freight and passenger traffic association. The notice includes the bureaus for the issue of mileage tickets and half-fare clergy permits, which are departments of the Western Passenger Association. At the same time it hit upon the plan of appointing B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Association, its agent to attend to clergy permits and mileage tickets, thus practically retaining the association machinery for the sake of economy and convenience.

This method of procedure will probably be adopted by other roads, which feel it incumbent upon themselves to sever all official relations with other roads in association form. The Burlington Road also erased its name from all joint-rate sheets with all other lines, which is an indication that the company believes the decision prohibits agreements with connecting lines on through business.

The action of the St. Paul Road to-day is, in effect, a withdrawal from all freight and passenger traffic associations. The official announcement was made that until the full text of the decision was received and an opinion had been rendered by the legal department the company will not participate in any association.

The Santa Fé Company did not enlarge on its action of yesterday limiting its withdrawal from the freight associations.

Vice Chairman Barker of the Western Freight Association's Board of Administration received official notice to-day of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Road's withdrawal from all freight associations. The members of the Board of Administration sat in their offices reading the newspapers and discussing the railroad situation as presented therein. The same condition of inertia prevailed at the headquarters of the Western and Trans-Continental Passenger Associations. Chairman Caldwell returned here to-day from Washington and New York. No business was transacted by Commissioners Donald and Tucker of the Central Passenger and Central Freight Associations, respectively.

ALL RAILWAY POOLS AFFECTED.

Former Attorney General Judson Harmon on the Decision.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Asked concerning the Supreme Court decision relative to the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, former Attorney General Judson Harmon said that the opinion will affect the Joint Traffic Association, in fact, all kinds of railway pools.

"I do not see any other way of construing the decision," said Judge Harmon. "I have received many congratulatory telegrams today, and consider the victory a personal one for me, because I fought the case for the Government, and was pitted against such legal talent as E. J. Phelps, James C. Carter, and others who represented railroads interested.

"The decision is sweeping in its character, and I think that all pools will come under the head of the Trans-Missouri body, which is declared illegal by Justice Peckham."

A Railroad Grant Passed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 24.—At the Board of Legislation meeting the Deer Creek tunnel ordinance was read the third time and passed, there being five nays and twenty yeas. The ordinance grants the Cincinnati Northern Railroad the right to pass through the Deer Creek tunnel and occupy certain streets and private property, in order to secure an entrance to the city for the old Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad, which now runs only to Franklin, Ohio. Attorney Paxton, for the road, says that work will begin in three months, and that $2,000,000 will be spent on the tunnel and other portions of the terminal.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road for the third week of March were $508,538, against $625,811 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of $117,273.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The anti-lease Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company have elected R. M. Norment President, to succeed Sidney B. Alexander.

Edwin Adams, hitherto General Freight and Ticket Agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, has been appointed Traveling Passenger and Freight Agent for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company.

BISHOP POTTER'S REQUEST.

Delegates May Submit the Columbia Strike to Arbitration.

The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday received a letter from Bishop Potter, who is President of the Council of Mediation and Conciliation, asking the board to submit the dispute between the plumbers and the steamfitters to arbitration.

The quarrel between the two unions, which gave rise to the general strike in the Columbia University buildings, was caused by the steamfitters claiming the thermostatic work on those and other buildings which was done by the plumbers.

The walking delegates declined yesterday to give the contents of the letter for publication, but they decided to hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider whether they will accept Bishop Potter's invitation.

Many of the delegates are in favor of arbitrating this strike, and some of them think that if this is not done the board will have to call general strikes on other buildings, or the employers will form a combination and order a general lock out on buildings.

One delegate said he believed that there would not be much opposition to Bishop Potter's proposal at to-morrow's meeting of the board.

Among the members of the Council of Mediation and Conciliation are Seth Low, President of Columbia University; Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, James R. Strong, President of the Tucker Electrical Construction Company; Harry Oscar Cole, the founder of the old Bricklayers' Union; John Bogert of Typographical Union No. 6, and other labor leaders. The council has settled several strikes satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WEDDED.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hirsch Celebrate Their Silver Wedding Day.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hirsch of 265 West Thirty-first Street was celebrated last night at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. Mr. Hirsch is a well-known west-side Republican politician, and a former President of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Mrs. Hirsch was Miss Amelia Fisher.

In the large banquet hall, up stairs, 150 covers were laid, and many political, official, business, and social friends of the couple celebrating were present. Mr. Hirsch sat at the head of the table, with his sons, William H. and Albert, on his right and Mrs. Hirsch at his left, with their daughters, the Misses Emma and Bertha. The dining room was decorated with palms and evergreens, and the tables were adorned with red and white roses. The favors were fancy boxes of candy, with the letter H in silver.

William H. Hirsch, the elder son, presided over the banquet and made a short speech, in which he spoke of the happy home life of his parents. Toasts were drunk to the couple, and George Livingston replied to "The Bride and Groom and Their Family." The other toasts were: "Henry Hirsch Among His Neighbors," by John W. Marshall; "The Ladies and Marriage," Justice Joseph H. Stiner; "How We Bachelors Feel," Justice Henry M. Goldfogle; "Henry Hirsch Among His Political Friends," Gen. Michael Kerwin; "Henry Hirsch Among Business Men," Frederick B. House. The younger son, Albert Hirsch, closed the speaking.

Among those present were Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Judge John H. McCarthy, Joseph Koch, Police Captain Schultz, Thomas Clark, National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs, Edward C. Schaefer, Gen. and Mrs. Emil Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. George Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mertzbach, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ottenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Reichert, Miss Reichert, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Draper, Mrs. Michael Kerwin, Mrs. John W. Marshall, Abraham Schulitz, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. John Donovan.

Mrs. Hamilton Sues for Divorce.

Florence C. Hamilton asked Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court yesterday to make an award to her of alimony and counsel fees in an action for separation she has brought against her husband, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienist, whom she charges with abandonment. Mrs. Hamilton was represented by Lawyer R. Aulick, while John M. Bowers appeared for the Doctor. Dr. Hamilton denies the abandonment on his part, and in an affidavit says that his wife abandoned him. In 1890, he says, they agreed to live apart, and he made her an allowance of $5,000 a year which he has since paid regularly. He says that not only has he made the allowance to his wife, but he has paid certain debts for her which to a large extent increases the amount he pays her. He has always been willing, he says, to support her, and has never intimated that he would discontinue her allowance. Justice Smyth reserved decision.

Erastus Wiman Judgments Vacated.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, yesterday, vacated and set aside judgments against Erastus Wiman for $8,194 in favor of the Booth Brothers and the Hurricane Isle Granite Company. Claims amounting, in addition, to $25,000, in sums of $5,000 each, in favor of the First National Bank of Reading, York County Bank, J. G. Pinkham, and W. A. Clark, against Mr. Wiman were also liquidated in this settlement.

Mrs. Barnes Secures a Divorce.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted to Isabel Morris Barnes from Thurlow Weed Barnes by Justice Beekman yesterday in the Supreme Court. The decree was granted on the report of E. L. Godkin, to whom the issues in the case were sent to hear and determine. Mr. Godkin finds that Mrs. Barnes is entitled to the custody of her two children, and is also entitled to resume her maiden name of Isabel Morris.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A Stream of Newness has Overflowed the Entire Establishment.

What Will the Harvest Be?

Well, We Can Tell You.

If you use the various imitations and the rag, tag, and bobtail whiskies offered on the market, you will receive an heritage of woe, but if you use our genuine

Old Crow Rye

you will harvest health, strength, life, and happiness. It's the best tonic in the world. No other house can bottle it.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 FULTON ST.,
ALSO BROADWAY & 27TH ST.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Delaware Dam Bill Amended in the Senate—The Naval Reserve Bill Will Have a Committee Hearing in the House To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—Both branches of the Legislature were in session to-day.

The Senate passed the following bills: Assembly bill No. 366, the substitute for Speaker McPherson's equal taxation bill; authorizing the building of a hospital for the State Deaf-Mute School; authorizing Jersey City to issue $50,000 bonds to complete its City Hall; authorizing Paterson to appoint a Superintendent of indoor relief; making the informant in libel cases equally responsible with the publisher; authorizing Rahway to contract for a water supply; authorizing the Mayors of Newark and Jersey City to appoint auditors; authorizing the Hudson County Board of Freeholders to contract for lighting the new Boulevard; incorporating South Atlantic City; incorporating the borough of Anglesea, Cape May County.

The Police Pension and the Anti-Freeholder bills were again placed on the calendar, motions to reconsider the vote whereby they were lost being carried.

The Delaware Dam bill was amended and then ordered to third reading.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill incorporating the Borough of Wildwood, Cape May County.

Mr. Parry introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a double draw-bridge over the Delaware River between Bristol and Burlington, and permitting toll to be charged thereon.

In executive session, all the nominations received yesterday from the Governor were favorably reported from committee and then laid over.

In the House the following bills were passed:

Authorizing the Factory Inspector and his deputies to inspect bakeries and enforce the Bake-House law; requesting the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of the preservation of State records and report a plan.

Messrs. Klink and Scovel thought the House had been hasty in its action on the bill to abolish the naval reserve, and the former made a motion to put the measure back on second reading. He insisted that representatives of the organization wanted to be heard, and notwithstanding the Militia Committee intimated that they would again report the bill favorably, Mr. Klink's motion was agreed to. The committee hearing on the bill will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Righter's bill to repeal the present Township School laws and make a separate district virtually for each schoolhouse in every town was defeated by a vote of 6 to 37.

BROOKLYN'S TAX FOR ART.

Dingley's Bill Adds Cost to the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

Park Commissioner Kennedy of Brooklyn and others interested in the embellishment of Prospect Park are disturbed over the proposed clause in the Dingley bill to impose a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on works of art imported into this country. The specific cause of complaint is the possibility that the City of Brooklyn will be compelled to pay about $25,000 duty on the bronzes for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument and the Slocum statue, which Macmonnies, the Brooklyn sculptor, is now designing in Paris. Macmonnies's contracts amount to $100,000, and there is also a contract with A. P. Proctor, another American sculptor, amounting to $3,500, for figures of panthers, which will be used to decorate the Third Street entrance.

At the request of Mr. Kennedy, Mayor Wurster has instructed Corporation Counsel Burr to prepare an amendment to the Dingley bill, providing that all works of art for municipalities which were contracted for before Jan. 1, 1897, shall be admitted free of duty. The Brooklyn representatives in Congress will be requested to have the amendment incorporated in the Tariff bill.

The Military Club of New York.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, has signed an order allowing the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club to change its name to the Military Club of New York.

EMMA: Carrie, I think Elsie makes such a mistake to be taking tonics all the time. My experience is that a tonic is only good after I have had a regular house cleaning, and after that I don't seem to need any tonic. It is remarkable how well Ripans Tabules suit my case. I don't take one once a week, but whenever I do they do the business.

CARRIE: The tabules contain nux, and that is a tonic.

EMMA: I don't care what they contain, they are just wonderful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS.

GAZE'S TOURS GOING to TRAVEL? **New Tours (1897) to Europe.**

Entirely NEW routes. ALL expenses included. HIGH-CLASS parties leave April, May, June; also Summer vacation tours. All routes. Programmes post-free. Correspondence invited. **Steamships.** Travel tickets everywhere. **Railroads. Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd.,** 113 B'way, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in Part I., in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1897. Present: Hon. Miles Beach, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of THE DEL HOFF COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the said company.

The petition of Rudolf Busse and Henry Kramer, Directors of the Corporation The Del Hoff Company, and the schedule thereto annexed, having this day been presented to the Court, and it appearing thereby that the case is one of those specified in section 2,419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and a copy of said petition and schedule and due notice of this application, with a copy of this proposed order, having been duly served on the Attorney General,

Now, on motion of Francis G. Moore, Esq., attorney for petitioners, it is

ORDERED, that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., at his office in the City of New York, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the 15th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, why said corporation should not be dissolved, and why Daniel A. Skinnell should not be appointed receiver of the real and personal properties, stock, franchises, things in action, and effects of The Del Hoff Company.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed in Albany N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal, and also in The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York. mh25-1aw3wTh&ap15 MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. — LEWIS PATTBERG against LEWIS PATTBERG & BROS.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, William C. Heppenheimer, receiver, etc., of the above-named defendant, Lewis Pattberg & Bros., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, that he has been duly appointed receiver of said defendant, and has duly qualified as such and entered upon the performance of his duties, and that pursuant to law said receiver requires:

1. All persons indebted to said defendant, Lewis Pattberg & Bros., to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said company or to the receiver of said company, at the office of said receiver, No. 229 Broadway, New York City, by the 10th day of May, 1897.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to the undersigned said receiver, by the 10th day of May, 1897.

3. All creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands against said corporation to the undersigned said receiver, on or before the 10th day of May, 1897, at said office aforesaid.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation, to present the same in writing and in detail to said receiver at his said office, on or before the 10th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, March 19th, 1897.

WILLIAM C. HEPPENHEIMER,
Receiver of Lewis Pattberg & Bros.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—MARY MARKOWITZ, plaintiff, against ARNOLD MARKOWITZ, defendant. Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons, with notice.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1897. MASHBIR & CUKOR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, Pulitzer Building, 53-63 Park Row, Room 154, New York City.

To Arnold Markowitz, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of his Honor Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at his office at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1897. MASHBIR & CUKOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

61 Park Row, New York City.

ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and filed March 1st, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED, lately doing business at No. 273 Church St., in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS, LIMITED, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, George C. Coffin, at No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 28th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, March 1st, 1897. WM. H. BLAIN, Assignee. GEORGE C. COFFIN, Atty. for Assignee, Rooms 1,529-1,533 No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 3d day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against BENJAMIN S. HOHEB, lately doing business at 335 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of the said Benjamin S. Hoheb, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York City, March 10, 1897.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Assignee,
52 Wall Street, New York City.

FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Attorney for Assignee, 52 Wall Street, New York City.
mh11-1aw6wTh&ap22.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. ROSS, individually, and as surviving partner of Charles G. Ross and Co., lately doing business in the City of New York, N. Y., to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Charles G. Ross, individually, and as surviving partner of Charles G. Ross and Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of William Hildreth Field & Deshon, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the first day of May, 1897.

JOHN C. HAYS, Assignee.
WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON, Attys. for Assignee, 287 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f11-1aw6wTh&mh25

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-1aw6mTh

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS M. BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Grow, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1896. MARY LOUISE BALL, Executrix. JOHN A. GROW, Atty. for Executrix, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o15-1aw6mTh

BOULANGER, CAMILLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAMILLE BOULANGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of said estate, office of James W. McElhinney, 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1897. SOPHIE HETZEL, Administratrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh4-1aw6mTh

BRUNO, ANNA, also called A. BRUNO.—To the creditors of ANNA BRUNO, also called A. BRUNO, late of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I, Richard M. Bruno, son of Anna Bruno, the decedent above named, will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the County of Kings, in the Hall of Records, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 6th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits that were of the said Anna Bruno, also called A. Bruno, deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

All creditors of the said Anna Bruno, also called A. Bruno, deceased, and of her estate, are hereby notified to present their claims against her estate to the Surrogate of the County of Kings, at the office of the said Surrogate, in the Hall of Records, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April, 1897.

This notice is given pursuant to an order of the said Surrogate's Court of the County of Kings, dated February 25th, 1897, in order that a bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of said decedent, presented to the said Surrogate pursuant to this notice.—Dated, February 27th, 1897.

RICHARD M. BRUNO, Applicant,
146 Broadway, New York City.
mh1-2aw4wM&Th

CANIMAR, COUNT OF.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRE DE ALFONSO Y MARAN, COUNT OF CANIMAR, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. CARL EDWARD ALLQUIST, Ancillary Executor. ROBERT S. MINTURN, Attorney for Ancillary Executor, 68 Broad Street, New York. f25-1aw6mTh

CRAIGIN, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. CRAIGIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Stone, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. GEORGE A. CRAIGIN, Administrator; WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTh

FAIR, JAMES G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. FAIR, late of the City of San Francisco, California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett and Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of March, 1897. W. S. GOODFELLOW, JAMES S. ANGUS, T. G. CROTHERS, Ancillary Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys. for Ancillary Executors, 100 Broadway, New York. mh11-1aw6mTh&s9.

FOX, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE FOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1897. GEORGE J. FOX, Executor. NICHOLS & BACON, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Wall St., N. Y. m25-1aw6mTh.

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. IRENE BOOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-1aw6mTh

HARBECK, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HARBECK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Islip, Suffolk County, New York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1897. CHARLES T. HARBECK, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors. f11-1aw6mTh

HASTINGS, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH HASTINGS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1896. WILLIAM H. HASTINGS, ROBERT HASTINGS, Executors, and MARY E. HASTINGS, Executrix. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 271 Broadway, New York City. m19-1aw6mTh

HAYWARD, JOHN N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. HAYWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1897. WILLIAM T. HAYWARD, JOHN N. HAYWARD, FRANK EARLE HAYWARD, Executors. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City. mh4-1aw6mTh

LENTILHON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Lentilhon, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Carmalt, Sherrill & Lockwood, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January. 1897. EUGENE LENTILHON, JAMES G. JANEWAY, Executors. CARMALT, SHERRILL & LOCKWOOD, 35 Nassau Street, Attorneys for Executors. ja21-1aw6mTh&jy22

MICHAELS, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN MICHAELS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence and place of transacting business, No. 440 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of September, next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of March, 1897. MATILDA H. MICHAELS, Executrix. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executrix, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. mh18-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the law office of Parker & Scudder, No. 181 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1896. FRANCES G. PARDEE, GEORGE M. S. HORTON, Executors. PARKER & SCUDDER, Attorneys for Executors, 181 Broadway, New-York. s24-1aw6mTh

TUPPER, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. TUPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Taylor & Thompson, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896. JONAS C. H. TUPPER, JOHN H. TUPPER, Executors. TAYLOR & THOMPSON, Attorneys for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. n5-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLSON, HARRIET C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Fannie V. Mangun, Ladde, Nicholas Easton Ladde, William Conway Bailey, Sophia Maud Thorburn, Dora Guggenberg, Mrs. Pedro Alma, Augusta Hespeler, Cornelia B. Bailey, Emilie J. McNab, and Susan Conway Willson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-eighth (28) day of May, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the Executor of the last will and testament of HARRIET C. WILLSON, deceased, to mortgage so much of the real property of the said decedent as may be necessary to pay her debts; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
mh4-1aw7wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BRADHURST AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Forty-fourth Street.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL in the City of New York, plaintiff, against JACOB STREIFLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue; running thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Bradhurst Avenue, one hundred feet six and one-quarter inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet and seven inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, thirty-two feet three and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 27th, 1897.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS,
Referee.

FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 18 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, March 31st, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1897.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS,
Referee.

FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET. —New York Supreme Court, New York County.—MICHAEL CAVANAGH, plaintiff, against MATTHEW COOGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of fore

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Educational Exhibit—Day and Evening.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:15.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
DALY'S—The Wonder—8:15. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15.
GARDEN—Carmen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Rosemary—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Bocksprueng—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Symphony Orchestra—8:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.
WALDORF BALLROOM—Piano Recital—3:30 P. M.
WALDORF—Lecture Recital by Walter Damrosch—11 A. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

THE TROUSERS OF THE POOR.

Cotton corduroy of the cheaper sort is used very largely for the manufacture of trousers and knee breeches for men of small means and for their boys. It costs net about 15 cents a yard, 27 inches wide. The present duty equals 47½ per cent.; the McKinley duty was 90 per cent.; the Dingley duty is equivalent to fully 130 per cent. The raw material is cotton and is, of course, not imported. There is, as we are informed, but one factory in the United States to be benefited by this very great advance.

The trick by which this is done is a neat one. Corduroys not bleached or dyed are put at 10 cents per square yard and 20 per cent. ad valorem; if bleached, 12 cents and 20 per cent.; if dyed or printed, 14 cents and 20 per cent., which latter is the McKinley rate. But then comes a "Provided," that "corduroys weighing over six ounces per square yard and valued at not more than 40 cents per square yard shall pay a duty of 20 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem." Not more than 5 per cent. of the imports cost 40 cents, and all of them weigh over six ounces. So the high duty, equivalent to at least 130 per cent., scoops in practically everything.

The favorites who thus sneak their hands into the pockets of the poor may well cry "Great is Protection, and Humbug is our profit."

THE EFFECT OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The railway companies directly affected by the anti-trust decision of the Supreme Court are reported to be taking steps promptly to withdraw from the organization condemned. Those connected with the Joint Traffic Association have taken no such steps and wisely refrain from any decisive action until their own case shall have been distinctly decided by the court of last resort. It is by no means improbable that their reserve may lead to reconsideration of Western action and to a more deliberate study of the whole situation.

Certainly the situation is sufficiently grave to warrant the greatest care in dealing with it. If the decision by the Supreme Court shall be taken as settling in principle the illegality of all agreements regarding rates or other elements in railway transportation, whether for freight or passengers, and if this principle can and shall be vigorously enforced, then not only the business of the railways, but, to an extent of which most men have little idea, the business of the whole country, will be thrown into confusion worse confounded. For many years we have been feeding our minds on words. We have been repeating to each other the praises of the sacro-sanct principle of free competition without having any clear conception of what competition is really possible in railway operations, of what compulsory competition will actually effect, and what fetters will be placed on the business of the country if the law really enforces such competition.

If the recent decision must be taken as establishing the unlawfulness of railway agreements concerning freight and passenger traffic, we have then to consider what the inter-State commerce law requires and how it is to be obtained. The essential object of that law is to secure substantially uniform charges for the same service. But how in common sense can uniform charges be assured if railways are to be prohibited from agreeing on them? Are we to establish a régime under which each road is supposed to be required to make uniform rates for all its own patrons and be left to make those rates without regard to those of other roads, and to change them as often as it pleases? What, under such conditions, becomes of the stability which shippers are supposed to require and which the law undertakes to provide? Mr. DEPEW, in an admirably clear statement to THE TIMES, which we published yesterday, pointed out so that a wayfaring man, though a Supreme Court Justice, could hardly fail to understand it, how this pretended free competition really works to strengthen the strong and drive the weak to the wall.

In the opinion read by Justice PECKHAM in the trans-Missouri case there was a good deal about the suffering and injury inflicted on relatively weak men by combinations, and there was also an implied recognition of the fact that this was in many ways inevitable. But there was no recognition of the fact that the logical application of the principle of the decision makes possible combinations far more injurious, because far more irresponsible, than those involved in railway agreements. And the assumption runs throughout the opinion, from the first sentence to the last, that railway agreements are necessarily made for the purpose of advancing rates. It is only by this assumption that such agreements can be held necessarily to "restrain trade." On this point what Mr. DEPEW says is particularly pertinent: "The objections to a pooling law are all based on the charge that the pool would raise prices. Nobody now believes in varying railroad rates. Every man of any business intelligence knows that railroad rates between common points on all lines should be as equal and stable as the postage on a letter. If the roads were permitted to form pools they could protect themselves and the public. If such pools were formed under the approval and supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, then you would have, in its best sense, Government control of the railroads, without the Government assuming any business responsibilities for such control."

This is a practical view, and if the decision of the Supreme Court is to stand, the necessity of treating the whole question essentially in the light of this view must be acknowledged.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL MEASURES.

The Greater New York charter was advanced to a third reading in the Senate yesterday and will doubtless be "jammed through" to-day. Five bills and three concurrent resolutions proposing Constitutional amendments, all supplemental to the charter, were submitted by the commission and have been agreed to by the Cities Committees of the two houses. They will be passed as a matter of course when the charter has been disposed of.

One of the bills makes special provision for this year's election in the territory to be comprised in the enlarged city, and for the canvass of the vote. This is made necessary by the election of officers in a new set of political divisions, and for a newly created municipality. There is no peculiar feature about this except that of making the Police Board of the present New York City the central canvassing board for the Greater New York for this year's election. Another bill makes changes in the general election law, adapting it permanently to the existence of the new city, and removing provisions applying specially to this city and to Brooklyn. This is also rendered necessary by the consolidation.

Another bill provides that the Supervisors of counties included wholly within the limits of a city, but not comprising the whole of that city, shall consist of the "members of the Municipal Assembly, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, or other legislative body of such city who shall be elected as such and also as Supervisors by the people of the county." This means that the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of New York, Kings, and Richmond shall consist of the members of the Greater New York Municipal Assembly elected in those counties severally. The bill practically limits their functions to those of canvassing boards, and expressly declares that they "shall have no power to incur any debt." Provision is made in another bill for the election of a Supervisor of the County of Queens in each ward of the "Borough of Queens," as constituted in the charter. The fifth bill provides for ousting the City Court from the City Hall and fitting up the space now occupied by it for "the Council of the Municipal Assembly and its officers."

One of the three proposed Constitutional amendments authorizes the Legislature to provide for minority or proportional representation "in elections by the people for offices in municipal or public corporations or any class of such corporations." This is altogether desirable.

The other two proposed amendments relate to counties, and are intended to meet the case of the counties to be included wholly within the boundaries of the City of New York after the consolidation has been effected. One of them provides that in such city "the duties and powers of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Municipal Assembly," and the other declares that the power of any county wholly included within a city "to become indebted shall cease."

There is a simpler way of attaining the purpose of these two amendments, which would at the same time undo a wrong perpetrated in the revision of the Constitution in 1894. The following violation of the fundamental principle of equality of representation should be stricken from the organic law of this State: "No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators." This partisan outrage should be undone, and then the territory of the Greater New York should be made one county as well as one city. That would bring it under the existing exemption from the requirement of having a Board of Supervisors, and the exacting inhibition against incurring a county debt.

THE RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS.

Senator RAINES still expects, or professes to expect, to have the jamming through process applied to his amendments of the liquor tax law. The bill for making these amendments is streaked and spotted with changes to many sections, but those which most interest people relate to liquor selling in clubs and in hotels on Sunday.

Clubs are brought under all the sweeping provisions of the law by the simple declaration that "a sale of less than five wine gallons of the same kind and quality of liquor, and also a distribution of liquor by, between, or on behalf of members of a corporation or association, in quantities of less than five wine gallons, to a member thereof, or to others, shall be trafficking in liquors within the provisions of this act." This puts clubs on the same footing as saloons, subject to the intrusion of special agents and peace officers, and not even exempt from Sunday prohibition, like hotels. There is not the least need of this outrage in order to put an end to "fake" clubs. It is only necessary to provide that the traffic in liquors under a tax certificate shall not be carried on in any building occupied by a club, or words to that effect.

The change with reference to hotels is noteworthy. To start with, a distinction is made between hotel keepers and others engaged in the liquor traffic in imposing the tax and issuing certificates, as there is not under the present law; for in the application for a liquor-tax certificate, "if the traffic is to be carried on in connection with the business of keeping a hotel, the applicant shall also show by his application that all the requirements of Section 31 hereof, regarding hotels, have been complied with."

"Section 31 hereof" is that relating to illegal selling, including the selling on Sunday and between "1 and 5 o'clock in the morning," and the requirements regarding hotels pertain only to their exemption from the Sunday, the night, and the election day prohibitions. These "requirements" include a long and verbose definition of "the term hotel," and an elaborate description of what makes a person the guest of a hotel; but the most specific requirement is that which declares that "the laws, ordinances, regulations, and rules relating to hotels and hotel keepers, and to the same as made by or affecting the Building, Fire, and Health Departments in relation to hotels, shall be fully complied with."

If the hotel amendments should be adopted and enforced, the Sunday selling of liquor would be limited to druggists selling on physicians' prescriptions, which is subject to new restrictions, and to real hotel keepers selling to bona fide guests with their meals or in their rooms. But, in fact, evasion would take some new, more secret, hypocritical, and law-defying form, and the last state of the community so far as this matter is concerned would be worse than the first.

"PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY."

By far the most puzzling plank in the St. Louis platform was that which dealt with reciprocity. "Protection and reciprocity," it read, "are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand." Every thinking reader of that plank must have wondered what the author of it thought that he meant. The plain truth being that reciprocity, so far as it goes, is an abandonment of protection, he might as well have said that "protection and free trade are twin measures of Republican policy," or that "reciprocity and retaliation go hand in hand."

Since then the Committee of Ways and Means has given its interpretation of the reciprocity plank. Ten days ago we called attention to the announcement of Mr. FIELDING, the Canadian Minister of Finance, that if the American duty on Canadian bituminous coal were advanced from the 40 cents a ton of the existing tariff to the 75 cents of the Dingley bill, Canada would "reciprocate," not only by an equal duty upon American bituminous coal, but by a duty upon American anthracite, which is now admitted free.

Now it is announced from Ottawa that the Dingley version of the St. Louis plank has had the effect of turning a Ministry elected to promote freer trade into a Ministry determined to retaliate upon the unfriendly legislation of the United States. That they will be able to do this effectually we need not doubt. We have already shown that while Eastern consumers in the United States imported $2,700,000 worth of Canadian coal in 1895 and $2,600,000 worth in 1896, Western consumers in Canada imported of American coal a little under $9,000,000 in 1895 and a little over $9,000,000 in 1896. If the existing rate had been allowed to stand, Canada would no doubt have reduced her duty, now 60 cents, to correspond with it, and our exports of Ohio and Pennsylvania coal would have correspondingly increased. Now that the duty is to be raised, Canada will raise hers. If in each case the duty should prove to be prohibitory, Canadian exporters would lose a market worth less than a third of what the Canadian market is worth.

This is only one of many cases in which the Dominion can do as much mischief to the Union as the Union can do to the Dominion. We may trust the Canadian statesmen to find out, when the Dingley bill becomes law, exactly what these cases are and to apply the appropriate treatment to each case. This has by no means been the intention, nor was it the programme, of the Canadian statesmen who are now in power. On the contrary, one of the planks in the platform on which they were elected was "the greatest measure of free trade possible" in general, and another was "reciprocal trade relations with the United States." But they have been rebuffed from this side of the line, and now, in self-defense, they will devise a tariff which shall stimulate to the utmost their trade with Great Britain and diminish to the utmost their imports from the United States. Such are the first fruits of protection and reciprocity going hand in hand through the Committee of Ways and Means in charge of a producer of coal to whom the export trade with Canada is not an object.

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

The Cubans probably do not regard themselves as the favorites of fortune, but they may at all events congratulate themselves that the Holy Alliance was prevented, three-quarters of a century ago, from extending its "political system" to this side of the Atlantic Ocean. In that case it would be the concern of all the members of the alliance or its successor, the concert, to assist Spain in suppressing their struggles for freedom, and the island would be girdled, as Crete is now girdled, by a ring of foreign men-of-war.

If the Cretans were in as good a case as the Cubans in this respect, there would be no doubt about the result of their struggle. Turkey, unaided, is quite unequal to the task of preventing them from fulfilling their desire for union with Greece. Indeed, it seems that Turkey is willing enough to give up the attempt. It appears that the present coercion of Greece is far less the work of Turkey than of that admirable exponent of Christian civilization, Russia, which is coercing, not merely Greece and Turkey, but all the other powers of Europe. The official pickings of Crete are scarcely sufficient to tempt an ambitious Pasha. Turkey undoubtedly puts more into the island than she gets out of it. Not being as obstinate as Spain upon the point of honor, she would give up Crete with pleasure if she were assured that Greece would not molest her in other quarters where Turkish interests are much more important. The point of honor she would regard as sufficiently saved if her "suzerainty" were acknowledged; and indeed it does not seem much to matter whether it is acknowledged under an autonomy guaranteed by the powers or under an autonomy with a Greek Prince as in name a Turkish Viceroy.

There is thus nothing incredible in the announcement that this latter suggestion has actually been made on behalf of Turkey. It can be readily seen how eager a sanction it would receive from those of the powers that have been made most ashamed by their respective peoples of their share in the coercion of Greece. Lord SALISBURY and "MM. MELINE and HANOTAUX" would be particularly delighted at so easy a way out of so untenable a position. The former statesman must be especially chagrined when he recalls his languid declaration, less than two years ago, that "GOD, if you choose to put it so," had decreed that misgovernment should end in failure at his present obstruction of the decrees of "GOD, if you choose to put it so." In fact, any arrangement that would relieve them from their shameful position would be welcome to the Western powers.

It appears, however, that there are two objectors to this course whose objections cannot easily be overcome. It is now reported that the leaders of the Cretan insurgents have resolved to accept nothing short of the union with Greece which is their "manifest destiny." Possibly the insurgents might be made to withdraw their objections if autonomy under a Greek Prince were substituted for Turkish misrule; for such an arrangement would amount, not only to virtual independence, but to virtual union. But the objections of Russia to any accommodation seem to be insuperable. The most obvious explanation of her attitude is that she does not desire to have the present difficulty settled until she has got out of it what she wants, and to insure getting that she is even willing that the difficulty should be aggravated. She may very well imagine that her best fishing is in troubled waters. Events more and more indicate that she comes into the concert, not to bring peace, but a sword. In that case the sooner and the more plainly she shows her hand the better for the powers which have thus far so disgracefully followed her lead.

If the opposition to the so-called Ellsworth Forest Preserve bill—which was really drawn by Gov. BLACK's special legal counselor to meet his views on the subject—came only from the lumber and wood-pulp men, who object to the manner of taking property, it would not be evidence of anything really objectionable in the measure from the point of view of public interest. But the bill is opposed by some of the most earnest advocates of the preservation and extension of the forest lands of the State. They object to the arbitrary and unrestricted power of taking land for the State which is provided for, largely because they have no confidence in the judgment and discretion of the Forest Preserve Board, so far as the exercise of this power is concerned. That board would consist of three members appointed by the Governor from the present Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission and the Land Commissioners, none of whom have shown any fitness for the functions with which the board would be clothed under the bill. It ought to consist only of known experts in forestry of the highest capacity and character, in whom the public could place the fullest confidence.

The proposed bicycle races on Riverside Drive and bicycle speedway in Central Park would violate the only safe rule respecting the care of the public parks. That rule is that the parks should be kept at all times for the pleasure of all the people. When this principle is allowed to be infringed it is impossible to draw the line. It is to be hoped and expected that the Park Commissioners will decline the application.

Any action whatever by the Committee of Ways and Means which shows a decent respect to the opinions of mankind is a matter for wonder as well as for congratulation. Such an action is the reported decision to put back upon the free list scientific books and apparatus for the use of institutions of learning. It is true that the duty on these objects would be insignificant as a matter of revenue and null as a matter of protection, so that there was no "pressure" for the duty and the imposition of it was a piece of wanton barbarism. Now let the committee take off the like duty upon works of art, unless indeed it holds, with a facetious artist, that the manufacture of "old masters" is an American industry deserving of protection.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If a resident of Boston who determines upon suicide is considerate enough of the city's feelings to go somewhere else before he performs the desperate act, it does seem too bad that one of the Boston papers, in giving news of the tragedy, should use language calculated to give a wholly wrong impression in regard to the man's motives. We are impelled to enter this protest by the fact that The Transcript puts over a dispatch of the kind indicated these truly deplorable headlines: "Former Bostonian Shoots Himself. Has Been Living in Baltimore, but Became Discouraged by Financial Losses." The use of "but" here is not less astonishing than reprehensible. One would almost imagine that The Transcript's telegraph editor disliked the city in which it is his good fortune to live, for he seems to intimate that even financial losses should not have discouraged one whose good luck it was to reside elsewhere. The only choice is between this explanation and another from which we shrink in fear and horror—namely, that a Boston editor wrote one thing when he intended to express something else. Editors in cities where infallibility is less common occasionally do things like that, but it's enough to frighten a Totten when even the hint of such a blunder comes from Boston.

—No one who pays any attention to maritime affairs has the slightest expectation that effective steps will be taken toward redressing the cruel wrongs of which the men on the American ship T. F. Oakes were the victims. Our shipping laws were not made for the protection of sailors, but to enable our shipowners to do business at the least possible expense, and with safety to starve and abuse the wretched "Dutchmen" who, thanks to them, have replaced that now almost extinct creature, the American seaman. The present policy often proves a costly one, as in this instance, but it is doubtless economical in the long run, else the owners would not follow it so persistently. The Oakes has long been known as a ship on which blows were plenty and food scarce, and she has figured repeatedly in "The Red Record" on account of accidents to her men, which ashore would be called homicide doubtfully justifiable. The picturesque rôle played during a part of this vessel's last voyage by the captain's energetic and vigorous wife is calculated to distract public attention from the squalid agonies of the forecastle, and yet the fact stands out clear and undeniable that three, and perhaps five, members of the crew died of a disease which never did and never will attack a properly fed man, while twelve others, who had been brought to death's door by that same malady, are now recovering under the effects of a treatment which consists simply of giving them something fit to eat. We notice that a representative of the Oakes's owners says Capt. REED must have had plenty of lime juice on board, because the law so directs. This is carrying humor rather far. It is as though a policeman, who found a man lying in an alley with a knife in his heart, should say, "This man couldn't have been murdered, because there is a law against murder."

—Ever since the lamentable mistake was made of putting that most worthless and troublesome of fish, the German carp, in American ponds and rivers, energetic and usually fruitless efforts have been made to get rid of him again. He multiplies at an astonishing rate in our waters, deprives his betters of the food upon which they were accustomed to depend, and is himself such wretched eating when dead and so spiritless when alive that he is detested alike by the men who fish for the sake of fish and by those who do it for the sake of fishing. Where the carp lives he creates a piscatorial desert, for reputable fish will not associate with him on any terms whatever, and prefer to leave him in complete control of the situation rather than enter into controversy with a foe so unworthy. One river of which the carp has taken possession is the Willamette, out in Oregon, and there he has excited the rage not only of anglers, but of duck hunters as well, for it seems that this intruding foreigner is eating up all the plants that once attracted big flocks of ducks to that river. The carp cannot be caught fast enough to decrease their numbers appreciably, and there has been reluctance to use poisons in quantities sufficiently large to exterminate him, lest evil should befall creatures worth preserving. An escape from the difficulty has at last, however, been found. The raising of flax has been taken up lately along the Willamette in many places, and it is asserted that water in which the plant is "retted" will kill every carp that breathes it. The hope is expressed that by emptying the retting vats into the river at the proper season, and at no other, the unwelcome fish can be killed off and still leave the river pure in the months when salmon resort to it.

PERSONAL.

—A London photographer named LAFAYETTE has earned the gratitude of his fellow-craftsmen in that city by inventing a sort of filter by the use of which they can take pictures on foggy days as well as on the rare occasions when the sun and residents of the English metropolis have a chance to get acquainted. That such a contrivance should be necessary is almost incomprehensible to residents of a land where even the most vehement fog they ever saw was content to stay out of doors, but that the air filter will have its use in London is made evident by the enthusiastic descriptions of its construction and effects. It seems that hereafter when the ingenious photographer mentioned wants to "take" somebody, every aperture in his studio will be hermetically closed except the one covered by his new strainer. Through this air will enter that is free from carbon, water, old shoes, nursing bottles, and all the substitutes for atmosphere to which British lungs are accustomed, but to which the camera cannot adapt its more delicate organism. Having thus secured his air, Mr. LAFAYETTE will replace the still hidden orb of day by means of a big electric light, and he hopes to make portraits almost as sharply defined as those which, under American skies, can be produced by children with five-dollar cameras any day in the year.

—A correspondent who writes to us from Sing Sing—the town, of course, is meant, not one of its institutions—says that he fails to see any shakiness in a sentence written by JEROME K. JEROME, the construction of which we were under the unpleasant necessity of criticising in this column one day last week. Curiously enough, in quoting the sentence in question, our Sing Sing friend corrects the very error of which we complained. It is not unfair, therefore, to conclude that he did not read our paragraph with sufficient care to decide whether it was just or not. If he will take another look at Mr. JEROME's antithesis, as it was reproduced in THE TIMES of the 19th inst., and can still vouch for its accuracy, he will have earned much gratitude from the vivacious Englishman with the tautological name. If he cannot, perhaps by sending to Mr. JEROME the quotations from Epictetus which formed an interesting and valuable part of the letter which we received, that careless Londoner may be induced to edit his copy before putting it into print. By doing so Mr. JEROME would both improve the quality of his plays and increase the effectiveness of his attacks upon vivisectionists and other wicked persons.

—A young electrician named MANCONI is said to have solved one of the problems upon which, according to report, the more famous TESLA has long been working at intervals between his other experiments. The achievement which MANCONI's friends claim he has accomplished is the sending of telegraphic messages between widely separated points without the use of connecting wires. The first public exhibition was made in London a few weeks ago, when a message was thus sent from one Post Office to another two miles away. Later the same thing was done through a mountain, the distance being about five miles. The instruments now in use cannot do more than this, and produce no results at points more than twenty miles apart, but the inventor expects soon to perfect them so as to add greatly to the distance that can be covered. MANCONI is of Italian parentage, but was born in London. He is now only as old as the telephone, and from boyhood has shown an eager inclination for scientific research. His first idea of the possibility of utilizing the natural electric currents of the earth as a means of communication is said to have been obtained from an American, JOSEPH HENRY, whose study of induced electricity opened a new field of investigation.

CURRENT NOTES.

False alarms for ambulances, coming with annoying frequency, are disquieting the hospital authorities and surgeons in Montreal. It must be a queer freak of human perversity that prompts them.

* * *

Capt. David Wilcox and wife of Bristol, R. I., have just celebrated their golden wedding in the house in which the latter was born and in which she has always lived, except for about fifteen years, when the couple resided in Fall River, Mass.

* * *

Major Charles H. Miller, who participated in sixty-three battles in the war of the rebellion, died in Allegheny, Penn., on Sunday from injuries received by being knocked down by a bicyclist a few days before. He was a cousin of the late Franklin B. Gowen, and was sixty-two years of age.

* * *

It proves that too much credit unwittingly was given Philadelphia the other day when it was stated that a street-car passenger had been fined $5 in that city for persistently spitting upon the floor of a car. It seems that no penalty has yet been fixed for this offense in that city. The Board of Health has had signs hung in every car forbidding spitting on the floor, but the conductors have no power to enforce this rule.

WRONGS OF OUR SAILORS.

Mass Meeting This Evening to Protest Against the Continuance of Barbarities on the Sea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly draw the public's attention to the mass meeting in Cooper Union Thursday evening, March 25, under the auspices of the Central Labor Unions of New York and Brooklyn and the Social Reform Club? Unfortunately most of our citizens are very ignorant of the actual wrongs and barbarities endured by sailors under the American flag. It is a saddening and disgraceful fact that our seamen are still suffering from evil conditions which other civilized nations have largely or even entirely banished from their merchant marine.

The horrible story told in this week's papers by the surviving sailors of the American ship T. F. Oakes should arouse the wrath and protest of every humane and patriotic American citizen. Yet their cause of complaint—namely, unwholesome and insufficient food—is only one of the heavy indictments to be brought against the masters of American vessels. It is the purpose of this mass meeting to tell truthfully and fully the story of the sailors' wrongs in order to create an enlightened public sentiment strong and enduring enough to protect the sailor in his rights as a man and a citizen and to punish his heartless task masters by enforcing existing statutes and such others as it may be deemed necessary to petition Congress to enact.

The speakers of the evening will be Charles Frederick Adams, Ernest H. Crosby, Andrew Furuseth, Henry George, Samuel Gompers, T. B. Maguire, and James H. Williams. This list represents not only eloquence and sympathy with suffering men but intelligent comprehension of the subject, begotten by long service before the mast. It is safe to say that most of the people attending this meeting will have their eyes opened to a chapter in present day life such as they have fancied can be found only in times long past.

CHARLES B. STOVER,
Secretary of Mass Meeting.

A 140 Per Cent. Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to another evidence of the carelessness which characterizes the framing of the Dingley bill. Or is this too charitable a judgment, and had I better call it another proof of the monumental greed that has inspired many of its provisions?

The quality of Italian cloth of which I inclose a sample is at present subject to a rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, and upon a recently imported case, containing 879 yards, and weighing 437 pounds, there was paid a duty of $86.40, the dutiable value being $216. The Dingley bill proposes to tax fabrics like sample, weighing over four ounces per square yard and costing over 40 cents per pound, at 44 cents per pound plus 15 cents per pound plus 20 per cent. ad valorem, (Schedule K—Cloths, knit goods, linings, &c.) At the new rate the duty upon the same shipment would amount to $301, or nearly 140 per cent.

No comment is necessary, unless it be to express the satisfaction the writer feels at the reflection that he did not contribute by his vote last Fall to rehabilitate the monstrosities of the McKinley tariff or even greater ones. The Democrats that voted for the Indianapolis platform may "kick," but they have no reason "to kick" themselves.

CONSTANT READER.
East Orange, March 23, 1897.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

An Unfamiliar Symphony of Mozart by the American Symphony Orchestra.

The third concert of the American Symphony Orchestra took place at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. The entertainment was made interesting by the production of two works which may be regarded as novelties, though one of them was written more than 100 years ago and the other has already been played in this city. These were Mozart's symphony in A major, No. 29, and Henry K. Hadley's ballet suite. The other numbers on the programme prepared by Mr. Sam Franko, the conductor of the orchestra, were Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture and Grieg's piano concerto, with Mr. Paolo Gallico as the solo performer. The Mozart symphony, as far as can be ascertained, was never before played in New York. But this is not at all strange, because the composer's last three symphonies—those in E flat, G minor, and C, (the "Jupiter") have been accepted the world over as his greatest works in the symphonic form. In his excellent programme notes, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel says of this particular work:

"In order to identify Mozart's instrumental works it is necessary to refer to Kochel's catalogue. This Breitkopf and Hartel have done, and so we know that the present symphony in A major, No. 29 in this list of symphonies, is that numbered 201 in Kochel's general catalogue. Of its history but little is known. It was composed in all probability in 1774, and a memorandum in the catalogue published by Andre of Offenbach, who bought Mozart's papers, says that it belonged to the symphonies 'which Mozart was in the habit of carrying with him on his travels for the purposes of performance.' Mozart composed his first symphony when he was eight years old. From that time till he reached the maturity of his powers in the three great works of 1788, there is little evidence of a desire to develop the symphonic form. It was the period of the infancy of the symphony, and perhaps the only feature which can be pointed out in the present work as a distinguishing characteristic of its author is the contrast between the first and second subjects of the first movement, in which the student may see the germ of a principle which Beethoven developed to great significance and value."

The symphony, which is scored for strings, two oboes and two horns, proved to be charming by reason of its fluent melody, its grace, and its sweetness of spirit. Mr. Franko showed good judgment in reducing his orchestra for its performance, so that we heard it with about the volume of tone intended by the composer.

Mr. Hadley is professor of music at St. Paul's School, Garden City. His ballet suite was first performed at one of the concerts of the Manuscript Society, when it greatly pleased a large audience. It has since been subjected to some slight alterations, but the orchestration is still overelaborate, and in some places lacks clearness of color. But the suite is a thoroughly good piece of ballet music, and its composer is to be congratulated on his success in a field which is overrun with weeds. The work is melodious, neatly worked out, clear in form and invigorating. Above all that, it has the real dance spirit. It was heartily applauded yesterday.

Mr. Gallico played the Grieg concerto with much spirit and with evident sympathy, but not always with agreeable tone nor adequate technic. The piano on which he played was not in tune with the orchestra, and was flat in its upper register. This, no doubt, disconcerted the pianist, and some shortcomings should therefore be pardoned. The "Prometheus" overture was played smoothly and with good effect. Mr. Franko is doing good work with his orchestra of native-born players, and deserves support.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA.

Mr. Kraus as the Young Hero and Mme. Nordica as Brunnhilde.

Mr. Walter Damrosch has been laboring under serious disadvantages at the Metropolitan Opera House in his season of grand opera in German, because of the continued indisposition of Mr. Ernst Kraus, his leading tenor. Because of that the Directors' plan to give the dramas of Wagner, from "Der Fliegende Holländer" to "Die Götterdämmerung" in their order miscarried, and Mr. Paul Kalisch was compelled to do more work than he could with full justice to himself. But last night Mr. Kraus was able to appear for the second time in the course of the season, and hence Wagner's "Siegfried" was performed. The occasion was made further interesting by the first appearance on any stage of Mme. Lillian Nordica as Brünnhilde. The result was that there was a large audience and a general air of interest in the house. The audience undoubtedly enjoyed the performance very much, and there was an abundance of enthusiasm at the close of each act and at the end of the performance.

Mr. Kraus has been provided by nature with physical proportions admirably suited to the impersonation of the young Siegfried. He is tall, and his figure has the outline of youth and strength. His face is boyish, and his general appearance combines vigor and symmetry. Unfortunately, he is not graceful, and that negative goes far toward obscuring positive excellences in his work. His conception of the part is generally commendable, but he lacks finesse in his acting, and so the subtler variations of Siegfried's moods are not given adequate expression. He did not sing well last night, displaying altogether too much fondness for open tones. But his voice was very much out of condition. It is a fresh and strong organ, and he uses it with earnestness. On the whole, his impersonation of Siegfried was delightful, because of its convincing youthfulness, its buoyant gayety, its force, and its sincerity.

Mme. Nordica came forward as Brünnhilde at so late an hour that it is possible to-day to record only general impressions of her work. It can be said at once that she looked the part, and that she sang the music with skill if not with overwhelming power. That she understood the part was evident from the beginning; but one always expects Mme. Nordica to shine in the intellectual aspect of her interpretations. Her voice was in good condition, and her phrasing and her enunciation of the text made it a constant delight to hear her. The womanliness as well as the divine dignity of Brünnhilde were well denoted by her, and her burst of passion in the love passage was well done. To conclude, it must be recorded that Mme. Nordica's first appearance as Brünnhilde was successful, and more than justified her claim to the part as a member of Mr. Grau's company.

The other members of the cast were Paul Lange as Mime—a very good one, too—Gerhard Stehmann as the Wanderer, Augusta Volmar as the Forest Bird, Fritz Derschuch as Fafner, and Wilhelm Mertens as Alberich. Mr. Damrosch made extensive cuts in the drama, omitting, for instance, the whole of the first scene of the third act. The work of the orchestra was well done, and Mr. Damrosch conducted with skill.

THE BEST FOR THE COUNTRY.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Let's hope for the best for the country, whatever the powers may be:
The birds still will sing in the blossoms—
the rivers dash on to the sea;
The storm feel the flush of the rainbow,
however the thunders may fall:
The same sun is shinging in splendor—the same God is over us all!

Let's hope for the best for the country:
there is joy for the night and the day;
The ringing of bells in the cities and dells—
sweet-singing our sorrows away;
There are stars for the gloom of the midnight,
however the shadows may fall:
The same skies are bending above us—the same God is over us all!

Let's hope for the best for the country:
here's Spring with her banners unfurled—
The breath of the showering blossoms that are blown by the winds o'er the world;
The seed that climbs high to the harvest,
and musical voices that call;
The world's in the light of the glory of the God that is over us all!

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Reason for the Exile of Queen Ranavalona III. of Madgascar Explained.

A CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

The Commander of the French Forces Was to Have Been Killed by the Natives—Missionaries Said to Have Been Implicated in the Plot.

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch from Port Louis, Mauritius, says that advices received there from Tamatave, Madagascar, state that the discovery of a plot against the life of Gen. Gallioni, commanding the French troops in Madagascar, was the main cause of the recent exile of Ranavalona III., Queen of Madagascar, to the Island of Reunion.

As the result of an investigation into the conspiracy, which is still in progress, a number of arrests have been made and more will follow. It is said that the missionaries are implicated in the plot. The French officials have searched the Silver Palace, where they found the sum of 700,000f., together with a number of secret papers connected with a scheme for the intervention of foreigners in the rebellion.

A CRIMINAL COURT OF APPEAL

Motion to Create One for the Kingdom of Great Britain.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Edward H. Pickersgill, Liberal member for the Southwest Division of Bethnal Green, moved the second reading of the bill to create a criminal court of appeal. In support of the bill Mr. Pickersgill commented upon the present law, which was extremely unjust. In cases where innocent persons were condemned to imprisonment or other forms of punishment a secret inquiry into their cases by the Home Office was their only remedy, as a new public trial was impossible. Under the present law, also, he said, grossly divergent sentences were imposed by different Judges for the same offense.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Home Secretary, speaking on behalf of the Government, admitted that the consensus of public opinion was in favor of some alteration of the law as it exists at present. He was not opposed to the second reading of the bill, but at the same time he thought that legislation in that direction ought to be initiated by the Government.

MINISTER OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Germany Watching the Situation with Closest Interest.

PRETORIA, March 24.—Dr. W. J. Leyds, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, has been appointed to succeed the late Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blokland as Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European Governments. The new minister will have his headquarters at The Hague, and it is understood that he will institute a pro-German policy.

The Transvaal Government has suppressed the publication of the Johannesburg Star, the leading newspaper of the Rand, in consequence of that journal's criticisms of the administration.

BERLIN, March 24.—The National Zeitung, an inspired organ, publishes an article on the Transvaal situation in which it says that in view of the fact that Great Britain is sending reinforcements of troops to South Africa Germany will watch developments with the closest interest.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Duke of Leeds to Succeeds the Earl of Aberdeen.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Labouchère's Truth learns that the Duke of Leeds will be appointed to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, the latter returning to England in 1898.

George Godolphin Osborne, tenth Duke of Leeds, was born in 1862 and succeeded to the title in 1895. He received his education at Eton and Cambridge. He was appointed Treasurer of the Queen's household in 1895. His wife, to whom he was married in 1884, was Lady Katherine Frances Lambton, daughter of the second Earl of Durham.

The Record of the Pilgrims.

LONDON, March 24.—A petition presented by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, on behalf of the President and citizens of the United States, will be heard at St. Paul's Cathedral tomorrow by the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Thomas H. Tristram, Q. C. The petition asks for the custody of the manuscript deposited in the library of Fulham Palace, containing the records of the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers and their voyage to America in the Mayflower.

Prince Christian Betrothed.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.—The announcement is made here that Prince Christian, the heir of Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark, has been betrothed to the Duchess Alexandrina of Mechlenburg-Schwerin.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, March 24.—Lord Salisbury will start for Cimiez to-morrow to act as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

LONDON, March 24.—The resignation is announced of the Hon. Sir Arthur Charles, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—It is reported that a large cotton firm of this city is in financial straits, and has been obliged to suspend business. The name of the embarrassed concern is not announced.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, from Bremen, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, is Mr. Henry Addison Alexander of New York.

LONDON, March 24.—The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, to-day issued a license for the marriage of Col. Villiers Hatton of the Grenadier Guards and Miss Emily Burrall Hoffman an American lady.

LONDON, March 24.—The steamer Havel, German, Capt. Christoffers, New York for Bremen, which arrived at Southampton to-day, reports that on March 20, in latitude 45 north, longitude 41 west, she passed the steamer Norna, British, Capt. Greig, West Hartlepool, March 4, for Delaware Breakwater and Baltimore, with shaft broken. The Norna wished to be taken in tow, but the Havel being short of coal, could not assist her. The Havel informed a passing tank steamer of the Norna's mishap.

Guilty of Having "Knock-out" Drops

Charles Guichard, a jeweler's apprentice, living at 71 Macdougal Street, was convicted in General Sessions yesterday of having "knock-out" drops in his possession. It was the first conviction under the law passed March 9 making it a felony for any person other than a regularly licensed physician to have "knock-out" drops in his possession. Guichard's offense was committed March 11. He went to J. J. McCord's drug store in Bleecker Street and offered the clerk $15 for some hydrate of chloral, vulgarly known as "knock-out" drops. The clerk told him to come back later, and in the meantime notified the police, who waited until Guichard had put the mixture in his pocket, and then arrested him. Guichard's defense was that he had bought the drug for a woman, who offered him $50 for it. The maximum penalty for the crime is ten years in State prison.

THE "THEATRICAL SYNDICATE"

Duncan B. Harrison Says Managers Should Be Grateful to It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the controversy now being agitated relative to the merits and demerits of the Theatrical Syndicate, so termed, and the many aspersions and charges made antagonistic to the control of the bookings of the vast majority of first-class theatres throughout the various cities of the United States and Canada by Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, Hayman, and Frohman, I feel it incumbent upon me to relate my personal experience with these gentlemen, first acknowledging that heretofore I was dubious as to the advisability of the concentration of such power in the hands of a few, and regarded with trepidation the possible outcome of such unlimited control by what might be termed virtually one-man power.

My fears have, however, been completely dispelled, for the following reasons:

I entered the offices of Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger yesterday afternoon and presented to them the name of Digby Bell in Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" and Augustus Thomas's "The Hoosier Doctor" for their consideration and routing for the approaching season of 1897-1898. In precisely seven minutes Mr. Erlanger had booked a route for Mr. Bell covering twenty-seven weeks' time and embracing all the principal cities in the United States. The terms were offered and accepted, and contracts signed and delivered in a few hours.

Under the old system of bookings this achievement would have required weeks and even months of correspondence and material outlay for telegrams, postage, and clerk hire, with the addition of the confusion and trouble in shifting dates and the changes, &c., necessary to securing a consecutive route.

The terms I received for Mr. Bell were quite as good as received by him heretofore, and in no instance was a reduction suggested.

The manner in which I was received and the way in which the transaction was conducted convinced me beyond doubt that through the methods employed by these gentlemen, the routing and booking of theatrical organizations have been placed on a strict business basis in every way legitimate and equitable, and the traveling and local managers of the country have reason to be grateful to the "syndicate" for the establishment of an admirable clearing house where strictly business principles prevail, and where at last the theatrical business has the opportunity opened up for its transactions on a basis of equity and methods that must appeal to the good judgment of all who desire legitimate business principles adopted in their affairs instead of the unsatisfactory, expensive, trying, and haphazard methods necessary previous to this concentration, where every manager was his own booking agent and very few of them successful ones.

DUNCAN B. HARRISON.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A spectacular production called "Nature," by William De Verna, will be seen at the Academy of Music next season. It will be presented early in August.

Lionel E. Lawrence, late lessee of the Gaiety Theatre, has fully recovered from his paralytic stroke, and will shortly appear in a variety sketch, entitled "When You Are Mated."

Augustin Daly's company and Miss Ada Rehan will present "The Magistrate" in New Haven March 30 and in Hartford April 1. "The Geisha" will be given in New Haven April 3.

"In Town," a London Gaiety Theatre success, will follow the annual review at the Casino. It will be staged under the direction of George Edwardes, who is coming to America to superintend the production.

Elsie De Wolfe was unable to appear in "Never Again" at the Garrick Theatre last night. She is suffering from a cold. Her rôle, that of Marcelline, was neatly acted by Alice Arnold, who usually plays the part of Desiree.

Joseph Wheelock, the esteemed Romeo and Claude Melnotte of other days, made his first appearance in variety at Pike's Theatre, Cincinnati, Sunday. He appeared in a sketch with Helen Lowell, who was with James O'Neill one season in leading rôles.

The first of a series of Wednesday matinées was given at Wallack's Theatre yesterday. The new musical piece, "Miss Manhattan," was presented. The attendance was large, and the indications are that this piece may be "worked-up," like "1492," into a popular success.

"My Friend from India," at Hoyt's Theatre, will close April 3. It will be followed by the musical comedy, "A Black Sheep," which will remain at that house for two weeks. Du Souchet's new comedy "The Man from Mexico," will be presented at Hoyt's April 24.

"A Round of Pleasure," a new extravaganza by Sidney Rosenfeld and I. W. Englander, will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre during the Summer season. Preparations are already being made for an elaborate production, and it is said that an unusually attractive presentation will be given, with a good cast.

"The Wonder," at Daly's Theatre, has proved to be a solid and also a very charming and enlivening success, so much so that Mr. Daly has decided to give this play not only to-night and Saturday night, but also to-morrow night, instead of "The Magistrate." It will be alternated with "The Geisha" till "The Tempest" is ready.

It is said that F. C. Whitney is not only negotiating to secure Eleonora Duse for next season, but is also desirous of securing Sarah Bernhardt for an American tour, and has opened negotiations with her. When Mme. Bernhardt was here last season, she announced that when she returned to America it would be under her own management.

It is announced that Mme. Scott-Uda, an intimate friend of Signora Duse, and said to be thoroughly conversant with the Italian stage, has applied to Lorimer Stoddard, the adapter of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," for the sole rights of the play for Italy. It is said Mr. Hardy controls the English rights of the piece, and if this is true Mr. Stoddard cannot dispose of the rights for Italy, as a reciprocal copyright treaty exists between that country and England.

In the departure of stars from the legitimate stage for variety the climax has at last been reached in the announcement that Rose Coghlan will appear at a prominent "continuous" performance house April 19 in "Nance Oldfield," and that John T. Sullivan also enters his name among the list of variety performers. It is understood that he is to appear in a one-act sketch entitled "Drifted Apart," by Sir Charles Young, author of "Jim the Penman." The date for his appearance has not yet been announced. Barton Key has organized a comic opera company for the variety houses, with a repertory of four or five operettas.

William Harris of the Harris-Rich-Frohman Syndicate yesterday completed the "Farce Comedy Stock Company" for the production of John J. McNally's new farce, "The Good Mr. Best," which will be presented at the Garrick Theatre Aug. 30. The full company is composed of Fred Lennox, John G. Sparks, Joseph Coyne, Julius Witmark, Thomas Le Mack, George F. Martin, Charles Sanburn, Georgia Caine, Josie Sadler, Annie Yeamans, Hope Ross, Kate Dale, Freda Depew, Georgie Lawrence, Agnes Milton, Marie Falls, Ruby Capen, Carrie Frances, Maud Winston, Violet Montrose, Caroline Leigh, Etta Montross, Hattie Waters, and Agnes Palmer.

A. M. Palmer left New York last night for Chicago. When asked before he left if he was negotiating for a New York theatre, Mr. Palmer said that he was, but had not made any definite arrangements, as he came here to spend a few days with his family and arrange some booking for his theatre in Chicago. It is said that Mr. Palmer is negotiating for the Fifth Avenue Theatre, but before the Gilsey estate will permit Mr. Miner to dispose of his lease they require a bond of $95,000 to secure the yearly rent. Mr. Miner states that he will leave for Europe June 2, whether he finds a lessee or not, and that if he does not secure a tenant he will return in August and attend to theatrical affairs. If, on the other hand, he is fortunate in getting rid of the theatre, he will in all probability remain abroad several years.

Elizabeth Marbury, representative of the French dramatists in this country and in Great Britain, controls any arrangements to be made for the American and English rights of all the successful plays now running in the French capital—"La Douloureuse," at the Vaudeville; "La Loi de l'Homme," at the Comédie Française; "La Terre-Neuve," at the Palais Royal; "Le Pompier de Service," at the Variétés; "Le Surmi," at the Nouveautés; "Le Chemineau," at the Odéon, and "Le Papa de Francine," at the Cluny. Miss Marbury will sail for Europe within a fortnight, and reach Paris in time to see the first performance of "Snobs," at the Renaissance, and "The Fairy Mountain," at the Porte St. Martin. In London she will attend the first performance of "Mme. Sans Gêne" at the Lyceum Theatre, which play she "placed" with Sir Henry Irving two seasons ago.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Commissioners Grant and Andrews Fall Out—Thirty New Patrolmen Appointed—Nine Men Dismissed.

At yesterday's meeting of the Police Board a report on the Inspector McLaughlin matter was presented by Col. Grant, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline. The report recited the facts connected with the trial of McLaughlin for bribery, his conviction, and the subsequent reversal by the Court of Appeals. After a brief discussion the board asked the advice of the Corporation Counsel if the Inspector could be put on trial or if the charge is outlawed.

Chief Conlin submitted a report as to the raid on the Newmarket. The statements of Acting Inspector Harley and Capt. Chapman conflicted with the version given by Magistrate Cornell as to the latter's having instructed that "everybody" should be arrested. President Roosevelt said it was a mistake to arrest people who might be innocently in such a place, but Col. Grant replied that keeping the people away from them was the only way to put down such places. It was decided, Mr. Parker dissenting, that the Committee on Rules prepare definite instructions for the guidance of the police in making any future raid.

The returning by Commissioner Andrews of some requisitions for repairs which Col. Grant had sent him on the ground that Sergt. O'Brien had not indorsed the requisitions caused an animated talk between the two Commissioners. Both of them are on the Repairs and Supplies Committee, and Col. Grant is Chairman. President Roosevelt interposed a remark intended to placate the Colonel, who said angrily if it were done again he would resign from the committee. Commissioner Andrews retorted that he had no apology to make, and that he would conduct his investigations in whatever way he thought fit.

"In future, then," said Col. Grant, "requisitions must go to the other member of the committee. I will not sign them."

These members of the force were dismissed for various offenses: Sergt. James P. Tucker, Patrolmen Peter E. Campbell, Joseph A. McCarthy, Henry Walsh, Thomas D. Richards, Charles W. Sturgis, Richard J. Fitzgerald, David T. Moneypenny, and James B. Wistar. Thirty new patrolmen were appointed.

When the bill of Lawyer Frank Moss for $500 was submitted for services in the Devery case, Mr. Grant said the principal services of Mr. Moss consisted in writing to and quarreling with him. Commissioner Parker wanted to know something of the agreement entered into with Mr. Moss, and the matter was laid over.

NEW JERSEY METHODISTS MEET

Resolution Condemning the Lloyd Marriage Bill Introduced.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The sixty-first session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference met this morning at 9 o'clock in the Central Methodist Church. Bishop Henry W. Warren opened the session with devotional exercises. The following officers were elected: Secretary—J. L. Roe, Bridgeton; Assistant Secretaries—J. H. Payson, G. C. Stanger, Henry Belting, M. E. Snyder, J. L. Howard, and J. F. Shaw; Statistical Secretary—J. H. Boswell, Trenton; Treasurer—H. G. Williams, Bridgeborough.

An address was made by the Rev. Dr. Homer Eaton of New York, Secretary of the Methodist Book Concern.

The most interesting discussion of the day was on a resolution condemning the Lloyd Marriage bill, pending in the New Jersey Legislature. The resolution declares that the bill, if passed, would increase immorality by placing an obstruction in the way of entering the bonds of matrimony.

Action on the resolution was deferred until to-morrow.

COLLECTION OF OLD BOOKS.

Small Prices at the Third Day's Sale of Prof. Carre's Library.

Small prices ruled yesterday at the third day of the sale at auction of the library of Prof. E. A. Carré of St. Louis by Bangs & Co. at 91 Fifth Avenue. Among the books sold were:

Works of John Milton in verse and prose, from the original editions, with life of the author, eight volumes, Pickering, London, 1851, $20.

Poems by J. D. Donne, with elegies on his death, London, 1633, $11.

"The Sunday Service of the Methodists in North America," London, 1784, $10.50.

Sir Thomas Browne's Works, including his life and correspondence, four volumes, London, 1836, $10.

Thomas MacKnight's "History of the Life and Times of Edmund Burke," $9.37.

Extracts from a Liturgy, collected from the Book of Common Prayer, Boston, 1793, $6.

The Works of Edmund Burke, London, 1867, $5.85.

Stier und Theile, a Bible with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German in parallel columns, $5.

William Dunlap's "History of the American Theatre," London, 1833, $5.

Jacq-Charles Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire et de Amateur de Livres," Paris, 1820, $5.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Essays to Aid in the Formation of Fixed Principles in Politics, Morals, and Religion," London, 1837, $4.80; his "Literary Remains," edited by H. N. Coleridge, brought $4.40.

Izaak Walton's "The Lives of Donne, Wotten, Hooker, and Herbert," London, 1675, $4.

CLUB STRUCK BY MATRIMONY.

Second Presbyterian Fishermen Said to be in Serious State.

An interesting club of this city is reported to be threatened with extinction. The Second Presbyterian Fishing Club, of which the members were all bachelors up to a short time ago, is on the verge of being swept out of existence through the matrimonial proclivities of the fishers.

Some six years ago a number of men well known in political life, among them former Congressman John S. Wise, W. C. Roberts, Commodore Hitchcock of the Columbia Yacht Club, Congressman Coffin of Maryland, and George Washington Hanna, organized the club for recreation purposes, and principally for fishing expeditions. W. G. English was elected Commodore, and Wilbur F. Wakeman Vice Commodore. There being no Second Presbyterian Church in the city, it was decided to name the club the Second Presbyterian Fishing Club, not in a disrespectful vein, but to fill out the gap in the sequence of Presbyterian Church numerals.

The club prospered and in the Summer outings were frequent, while in the Winter innings were substituted. Guests traveled many miles to attend these social functions. Recently, however, attendance has fallen off, and the interest of members seemed to lag. Rumors were current that an epidemic known as the matrimonial fever had been spreading in the ranks of the club, attacking the most active members, and the rumors developed into certainties.

Wilbur F. Wakeman was seen last night and ruefully affirmed the doleful news. "Yes," he said, "it is only too true. Our long-cherished club is in distress, and all on account of lovely woman. There is W. C. Roberts engaged to a beautiful St. Louis girl. No more fishing for him. Commodore Hitchcock is 'hitched' to a charming Washington lady. That ends his outings and innings. George W. Hanna is also engaged. I am about the only one holding out, but I am going to stick if I have to hold all the offices and constitute the whole membership myself.

"My only hope is that if I can hold on long enough the other fellows will come back. Several years of married life will make them long for the tackle and snake remedies."

Mr. Wakeman emphatically denied having any matrimonial intentions himself, and denounced all statements to that effect as untrue.

Miss Messenger Arrested Again.

Miss Hattie Messenger, who was arrested a month ago for creating a disturbance in the office of her former employer, Edward J. Rosenfeld, a contractor, at 66 Broadway, was arrested again yesterday at Mr. Rosenfeld's office on a similar charge. At the Centre Street Police Court she created a scene, and refused to promise to stay away from Rosenfeld's office. She was sent to the Tombs to await further examination.

TO EDUCATE YOUNG WOMEN

William R. Grace, His Wife, and Son Will Establish a Manual Training School.

AN ENDOWMENT OF $200,000.

The Curriculum Will Include a Practical Study of Cooking and Other Household Duties—Details of the Scheme Not Yet Completed.

William R. Grace, his wife, Lillius G. Grace, and his son, Joseph P. Grace, have jointly set aside $200,000 for the founding of a manual training school for young women and girls. A bill providing for the incorporation of the institution was introduced in the Legislature Tuesday by Assemblyman L. E. Brown. The school, when established, will be known as the Grace Institute of New York City.

The plans are not yet completed in detail. No site has yet been chosen, nor have any architectural plans been considered. The charter was applied for by Mr. Grace at this time that it may be granted at the present session.

Mr. Grace explained the purpose of the endowment yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"It is the desire of my wife, my son, and myself," he said, "to erect a building in some central locality of the city which will be appropriate for the education of young women and girls in the various technical occupations suitable for women. The curriculum will include the practical study of cooking and other housework, dressmaking, stenography, and such an amount of business methods as will fit them for the duties of clerks and secretaries. In fact, every branch of practical education which can make a woman useful to her family and to the community and give her a means of earning an independent livelihood, if circumstances compel her to support herself, will be taught.

"No tuition fees will be charged where applicants are in needy circumstances. Every young woman who desires a practical education to enable her to earn an honorable living can obtain it, I hope, at the school we purpose to endow. To prevent charity from being misapplied or abused, there will be a nominal tuition fee.

"The need for an institution in this city of the character suggested must be apparent to every person who has had opportunities to learn something of the life of a large portion of our female population. If the women who are born in environments not conducive to the highest development are given a chance to learn some business and are taught to be industrious and self-reliant, there will be less vice to reform.

"For many years I have wished that some provision could be made for the practical education of women. Boys, of course, have the same need, but there are schools for them. When I was Mayor of the city I suggested that the public schools give some instruction to boys and girls in practical business affairs and in the trades. I thought then, as I do now, that our children should be taught how to use their hands.

"To carry out such a scheme as we have in mind may require a larger endowment than one benefactor can afford. For this reason our plans may be changed. If the fund is increased by other contributors who believe the object a worthy one, then the name of the institution and other matters only provisionally determined upon will be reconsidered. We may decide, in case no other donations are made, to create a trust fund to be used by some institution already endowed, that will establish a department of manual training after the manner I have outlined. Whatever may be the plan ultimately accepted, the amount we have set aside will be devoted to the purpose of educating young women in this city. In addition to that sum I purpose to bequeath to the institution founded or to the fund created a certain percentage of my estate."

LADIES' CLUB'S PROSPECT.

May Close Its Present House—How It Was Started.

The members of the New York Ladies' Club, which has a well-equipped house at 28 East Twenty-second Street, are agitated over the prospect of temporarily, or possibly permanently, losing their meeting place. Mrs. Henrietta W. Shelton, who conducts the club, intends to close the house soon, and the ladies who have been accustomed to drop into the club after a hard day's work shopping are wondering what they will do if Mrs. Shelton carries out her designs.

Seven years ago the Ladies' Club was organized by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer and other women and was established at first on Lexington Avenue, from which it was moved to its present quarters. Until within a year the club had a membership of about 400, but the present roll is not far from 250. New York ladies have paid $20 as initiation fee and $30 a year in dues, and non-resident members have been admitted without the entrance fee, with the same yearly dues. The last year, Mrs. Shelton thinks, was so hard from a business point of view that the ladies could not afford even the charges of the club, and it has dwindled away until it is hardly self-supporting.

About May 1 the present quarters are to be abandoned, and Mrs. Shelton is not sure she will start again. If the persuasions of the friends of the club are successful, she may start again in another location, probably near Thirty-fourth Street. In that case the club will increase its membership to 300, beyond which it probably will not go.

Many of the wives of the Union Club members are interested in the Ladies' Club, which has enjoyed a generally successful existence up to last year. Women down town for a day's shopping have been wont to drop into the clubrooms for a chat and tea, and a considerable number of others have roomed there for short times. If the club is reorganized it will not be until after the Summer.

THE SEWING EXHIBITION.

Some of the Work That Has Been Placed on Exhibition.

The exhibition of needlework at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, had a large attendance at its second day yesterday. After school hours many teachers, some accompanied by their pupils, went to the galleries and interested themselves in the sewing and embroidery sent in by the various schools. The exhibits by small schools and benevolent institutions are numerous and generally excellent. The New York State School for the Blind, at Batavia, N. Y., has an especially interesting corner showing the elementary principles of stitching and sewing. A unique exhibit is the sewing of the boys of the Horace Mann School of the Teachers College. The lads show very neat work in making small sails, flags, and sewing baseballs.

Pratt Institute of Brooklyn has one entire side of Gallery D, illustrating stitching and sewing from the most elementary attempts to skillfully constructed gowns. In Gallery E the display of the Colonial Dames of New York, of Baltimore, and the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, showing the needlework of a century ago, vies in attractiveness with the exhibit of the Society of Decorative Art of East Thirty-fourth Street, which includes handsome specimens of reproductions of Italian cut work of the sixteenth century. Another centre of interest is the hand-made tapestry contributed by the Associated Artists. The exhibition will be open the rest of the week, morning, afternoon, and evening.

CHILDREN SEE THE DOLLS.

More Placed on Exhibition—The Judging for the Honors.

It was almost a children's day at the Model Doll Show at the Waldorf yesterday, so many there were of the little ones who came to see the beautiful dolls.

Additions to the exhibit were sent in during the morning, and extra booths had to be placed to hold them. There are now eighty-five waxen figures in fine costume, of which sixteen are entered for the ball gown prize, twelve in competition for the bicycle costume, twenty-three for the garden-party dress, and sixteen for the street gown award.

To-morrow the judges will meet in one of the private rooms of the Waldorf, and each doll will be taken in separately for their inspection. The committee of award is composed of prominent society women, who decline to give their names until they have reached a decision, which will not be before Friday night.

Among the visitors yesterday was Mrs. John W. Minturn, who gave $25,000 for the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital last year, and who has been one of the leading spirits of the show this season. Among the other visitors were Mrs. William Everard Strong, Mrs. George Boldt, Miss Massie Strong, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Blakely Hall, Carl J. Blenner, G. F. Gilman, Albert Morris Bagby, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Civitas Club Lecture.

Before the Civitas Club of Brooklyn yesterday, Prof. William H. Tolman of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor delivered his lecture on "New York as a Sociological Laboratory." The lecture was illustrated by means of oxyhydrogen photographs. Miss Doughty, President of the club, presided. There were present members of the Aascog, Cosmos, Urban, Woman's, Chiropean, and Brooklyn Heights Seminary Clubs, and the Woman's Health Protective Association. On April 6 the club will hold its millinery fair.

The Lenten Sewing Class.

The Lenten Sewing Class, which was organized by prominent society women in aid of the Lying-In Hospital held the second of its series of meetings yesterday morning at the residences of Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., 9 East Twenty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, 19 East Fifty-fourth Street. About fifty members gathered at each meeting place and sewed for over an hour. Among the leading members are Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, and Miss Furniss.

She Talked About Music.

The second lecture in the course of Lenten lectures on the "History of Music" arranged by Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, President of the Harlem Philharmonic Society, was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Shrady, 25 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Miss S. C. Very, Fellow of the American College of Musicians, and associate pianist of Trinity College, England, was the lecturer, and the subject was "The Beginnings of Music."

Rented a Newport Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 24.—Frank Foster of New York to-day rented the cottage on Catherine Street owned by the heirs of Harry Ledyard. Mr. and Mrs. Foster and guests will pass the Summer here. The Ledyard place is delightfully located and is one of the largest and most attractive in all Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were Summer residents last season.

A Talk on Greek Art.

Prof. J. P. Seotsakos, a graduate of the University of Athens, Greece, lectured to the students of Fordham College last evening in Armory Hall, on the college grounds. His subject was "Greek Art, Literature, and Life."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bjorksten held a reception, with music, at their residence, 99 West Fifty-fourth Street, from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. About eighty guests were entertained. A similar reception will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Bjorkstен next Wednesday.

In the series of lectures on "National Music," the music of Scandinavia was discussed by Miss Emily Burbank in the smaller Waldorf ballroom before a fashionable audience yesterday morning. Piano recitals illustrative of the lecture were given by Miss Florence Mosher. On the morning of March 31 the concluding lecture of the series on the subject "The Music of Bohemia and Hungary" will be given.

COMING EVENTS.

The last of the Winter course of entertainments of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be given to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the hall, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rutgers College Glee Club, assisted by Miss Kathrine Oliver.

A Christian Endeavor rally, which will have several novel features, will be held this evening in the Church of the Disciples, West Fifty-sixth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. It is the midwinter rally of the Fourth District, and will be conducted entirely by ladies.

Horse Runs into a Cable Car.

A runaway horse, attached to a wagon belonging to the Knickerbocker Bottling Company, 796 Second Avenue, ran into a Broadway cable car between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, at 6:30 o'clock last night. The streets were crowded at the time, and the runaway caused a great deal of excitement. The collision broke two windows in the cable car. The car was about half filled with passengers at the time, but no one was injured.

Human Bones in an Excavation.

Two boys, who were rummaging about in an excavation at 124 Hester Street yesterday afternoon, unearthed what appeared to be a part of a human jawbone. Ephraim Rudnick, the watchman of the property, afterward unearthed a dozen or more pieces of bone in the same place. The bones were turned over to the police, who sent them to the Morgue. A further search for bones will be made in the excavation this morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Oothout.

Henry Oothout died yesterday morning at Morristown, N. J., where he was sojourning for his health. He had quick consumption. Mr. Oothout was thirty-five years old, and was born in this city. His father was Henry Oothout, who married Miss Josephine Lentilhon. The family moved to Stamford, Conn., in 1804. The deceased was a salesman for the firm of High & Hoyt, in Boston, for the past two years. He leaves a wife.

The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in Grace Church chantry, the Rev. William R. Huntington officiating. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Hugh Odell.

Hugh Odell, an old Tammany Hall politician, died of consumption on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herman Sulzer, 54 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The deceased, who was sixty-seven years of age, was born in this city. He entered politics early in life, and held several offices. In 1875 he was elected Alderman in the old Thirteenth District. He leaves a wife and daughter. Funeral services will be held at the late residence of the deceased Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

Elbridge Walcott.

Elbridge Walcott, who was well known in business circles in this city, died at his residence, 212 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday. Mr. Walcott was born in 1822, in Stow, Mass. He came to this city sixteen years ago, and went into the varnish business. He afterward became interested in the marble business, and was President of the Mycellian Marble Company of 524 West Thirty-fourth Street. He leaves a wife and one son. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at his residence.

Capt. Casper Schneider.

Capt. Casper Schneider, aged seventy-seven years, a veteran of the war and a resident of Stapleton, S. I., died at his home on Harrison Street, on Tuesday. Capt. Schneider was for a number of years President of the Edgewater Board of Health. He was well known in Masonic circles, and was a member of the Staten Island Quartet Club, the new German club, and other organizations.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. EDWARD A. STOREY, who served with distinction in the Eighth and Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiments during the war and was promoted from the ranks to a captaincy, died Tuesday at Gloucester, Mass., aged sixty years.

CHARLES E. HALE, United States Consular Agent at Guayamas, Mexico, died at that place last Monday. He was a native of New York, had resided in Guayamas about thirty years, and had been connected with the United States Consular office for twenty-four years.

Mrs. JULIA ANN HENDRICKSON, the oldest resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., died on Tuesday evening at the home of her son-in-law, George W. Cox. She was born on Christmas Day, 1808, in New York City. The funeral will be held to-morrow. Interment will be in Springfield.

WILLIAM MCCORMICK, one of the pioneer residents of North Hudson County, N. J., died at his home in West Hoboken yesterday at the age of seventy-seven years. The deceased leaves a wife and one son, the Rev. J. P. A. McCormick of St. John's Church, Paterson, N. J.

JACOB T. PULTZ died yesterday at his home in East Poughkeepsie, aged ninety-two years. He was born in Rhinebeck, of which town his ancestors were among the earliest settlers. He was an accomplished musician, and in his youth played in the band which welcomed Gen. Lafayette to Poughkeepsie on his last trip to America.

MRS. MARGARETTA VAN WYCK HASBROUCK died in Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday night, in her eighty-sixth year. Her ancestors were among the foremost defenders of the Republic in the Revolutionary War. John Stagg, who was a Major in the Continental Army, was her grandfather. He was Washington's private secretary at Valley Forge, and one of the founders of the Cincinnati.

CAPT. RICHARD WALLACE of the freight steamer Elkom of the Clyde Line of New York and Philadelphia, who fell from the deck of his boat in New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, while it was moored alongside the towpath in the canal, died in the hospital yesterday morning of his injuries. The Captain was sixty-seven years old, and leaves a large family at Bridesburg, Penn., where he lived.

JOHN EDWARDS, son of the late Alexander Edwards, whose home was at 155 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly last Monday at Atlanta, Ga., where he had gone for his health. Mr. Edwards was forty years of age. He had been in the real estate business for several years. The body was brought to Brooklyn last night, and funeral services will be held at the house this afternoon. Mr. Edwards's widow survives him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar. "MENLO."

MARRIED.

COOK—BELDEN.—On Tuesday, March 23, 1897, at Hartford, Conn., by the Rev. Edwin P. Parker, D. D., Alice Davison Belden of Hartford to Alexander Nichols Cook of New York.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Monday, March 22, at Palatka, Fla., Ada, only daughter of Aaron and May Belle Adams, aged 16 years.
Funeral will be held at the home of her parents, 10 Summit St., East Orange, N. J., Friday afternoon, at 3:30. Interment at convenience of the family.

BABCOCK.—At his late residence, 124 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, March 23, 1897, Frederick A. Babcock, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral service at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CANNON.—At Hoboken, N. J., March 22, 1897, Agnes Herbert, wife of Charles K. Cannon.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Friday, March 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Burlington, N. J.

EDWARDS.—Died, at Atlanta, Ga., on the 22d day of March, 1897, suddenly, John Edwards, in his 40th year, the eldest son of the late Alexander and Elizabeth Edwards.
Funeral services will be held at residence, 155 Remsen St., Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment at the convenience of the family.

HASBROUCK.—At Newburg, N. Y., March 23, Margarette Van Wyck, daughter of the late William W. Van Wyck and Harriet Stagg, and widow of Eli Hasbrouck, aged 85 years.

KING.—At his residence, at Highwood Bluff, Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday evening, March 21, 1897, of bronchitis, after a lingering illness, Archibald Gracie King, son of the late James Gore King and Sarah Rogers Gracie, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Thursday, March 25, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Jamaica, L. I.

LEGGETT.—On Wednesday, March 24, at West New Brighton, S. I., from the effects of scarlet fever, Adelaide Lispenard, beloved and youngest child of the Rev. Theodore A. and Anna Dwight Leggett, aged 8 years, 3 months, and 22 days.

MCELRATH.—On Wednesday, March 24, Kate Florida Ross McElrath, wife of Thomson Price McElrath.
Funeral services at 11 A. M., Friday, March 26, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St.

OOTHOUT.—On Wednesday, March 24, at Morristown, N. J., Henry, son of the late Henry and Josephine Lentilhon Oothout, in the 35th year of his age.
Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., Friday morning, March 26, at 10 A.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
27 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

NOTICE.
THE UTAH & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Equipment Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds.
SERIES "A."

Notice is hereby given that the thirty-six-thousand dollars ($36,000) par value of the equipment trust five per cent. bonds, series "A," issued by the Utah & Northern Railway Company, under an indenture of mortgage dated April 1, 1887, between said railway company and the American Loan & Trust Company of Boston, as trustee, maturing on the first day of April, 1897, will, together with the coupons belonging to said bonds and maturing on said last mentioned date, be paid at the office of the undersigned, Room 37, Ames Building, Boston, Massachusetts, on and after said first day of April, 1897.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
By T. K. CUMMINS, Jr., Treasurer.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us, for mutual protection.

A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1897.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Thursday, April 1st, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices, (not exceeding 105 and interest,) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1897. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1897, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market much disturbed.

In many ways yesterday's stock market was notable. At times it was almost in a state of demoralization. With scarcely an exception, stocks went down substantially. In some quarters during the earlier part of the business day declines were of a character to create some nervousness. Before the day ended, however, a smart rally came, and the net changes of the day were thus made smaller than the earlier extreme fluctuations represented. Incidental to the rally—and influential in producing it—was a free covering of short contracts long outstanding.

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The overshadowing factor in the situation was the United States Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri case. Among some railroad managers there seems a disposition to take the optimistic view that some way can be readily found by which the decision can be evaded. In the financial world this notion is not much heeded. It is recognized that such a decision from a final tribunal is not to be brushed aside. And it was recognition of the possible far-reaching consequences of the decision that threw Wall Street yesterday morning into turmoil.

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Long stocks were sold by wholesale. Holders seemed fairly intent upon falling over one another to throw securities overboard, refusing to give consideration to pretty theories that relief could be depended upon from Congress. Wall Street long ago learned (through discouraging experiences) that dependence upon Congress is not an asset.

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While owners of stocks were freely liquidating, bear speculators took advantage of weakening quotations to cover short contracts on an extensive scale. Many of the traders who have been on the bear side of the market turned and bought as fast as the holders of real stocks offered them. On this account something of a steady tone was given to market values by midday, encouraging interests lately identified with some bull pools, and thus exerting influence enough to scare the smaller fry of the bear contingent whose immediate scramble was sufficient to give tone to the closing rally which made net losses for the day relatively small. But for the operations of the short interest rushing to cover, the declines of the day might have been sensational.

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How railroad managers of the first importance feel it necessary to act in regard to liabilities involved in the Trans-Missouri decision was specifically made clear after business on the Stock Exchange yesterday had closed, when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy officially announced that its lines would withdraw at once from every traffic association with which they may be even remotely connected.

A corporation of Burlington and Quincy's magnitude does not act precipitately or heedlessly. Its managers are cool-headed business men, neither sentimentalists nor cowards. And the action they take speaks more effectively than can all the theorizing in lesser and more reckless quarters.

***

Railroad stocks much more than the industrials were conspicuous in yesterday's activity. Sugar Trust was traded in at a lively rate during part of the day, and its quotations showed weakness, though in final transactions it had a rally substantial enough to make the net change of the day only fractional. No news developed to affect Sugar Trust especially, though the dominance of the Supreme Court decision is not by any means confined to railway securities, though its chief and central bearing is directed against them particularly.

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The chief activity of the market was in the Western railroad stocks. More St. Paul was traded in than most of the trusts put together. St. Paul, Burlington and Rock Island made up almost a third of the total transactions.

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Next to the Grangers the coal stocks figured most conspicuously, and in that group Jersey Central was much the most prominent. Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna scored fractional advances, while Jersey Central's net change was over a full point. This represented a big short covering movement. About 15,000 shares were traded in. Opening at 86, it dropped quickly a point and a quarter, but staid there only a moment, heavy buying for the short account being of consequence enough to keep it strong against every set-back till at the close it was above 87. Accompanying the rally were reports that it had been decided by the company's management to declare next month the regular dividend, which, under the circumstances, would not add much to the list of surprises that have been making Jersey Central remarkable.

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A statement was circulated yesterday, in which President Maxwell of the Jersey Central was quoted as denying the account in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the floating debt liabilities of the Jersey Central and its subordinate property, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the figures of this combined floating debt having been quoted here in round numbers at $11,000,000. The warrant for that estimate is in official reports signed by Mr. Maxwell himself. The annual statement of the Jersey Central, issued on Feb. 3 last, in its list of liabilities sets out specifically that it had on Dec. 31 last floating debt items as follows:

Current cash liabilities, for wages, supplies, &c.	$1,319,114.09
Interest and rentals due	1,112,030.00
Other indebtedness and accrued charges, including taxes	1,723,152.15

These items, given over President Maxwell's own signature, aggregate $4,154,296.25.

In the annual report of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company for the year ending in November last, filed in the Pennsylvania State Department at Harrisburg, and sworn to by President Maxwell, there are under the head of "debt" additional to bonds and mortgages, the following specific entries:

Floating	$3,400,224.80
Other indebtedness	3,601,363.51

These items aggregate $7,001,588.31.

In combination here are unfunded debts, just as they are entered in official annual reports, as follows:

Jersey Central	$4,154,296.24
Lehigh and Wilkesbarre	7,001,588.31
Total	$11,155,884.55

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Government bonds were firmer. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ¼. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111½, and $15,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¼@123⅝.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Consolidated Gas	⅞	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	½
N. J. Central	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Laclede Gas	1⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1⅞
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1½	L. E. & Western	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	¾	Met. Traction	2
Bay State Gas	½	Minn. Iron	2¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Chicago Gas	⅝	Nat. Lead	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & West.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & West. pf.	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	P. & R. 1st pf., W. I.	¾
Erie	⅝	P. & R. 2d pf., W. I.	¾
General Electric	¾	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Illinois Central	1	Western Union	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1925	2	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s, R.	1¼	Peoria & E. 1st	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1¼	P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	2½
Lehigh & W., B. con. as.	1½	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $82,300,476; balances, $4,170,595; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $275,889.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30@25c discount. Boston—10c premium @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 77⅞; New York Central, ⅝, to 102⅜; Illinois Central, ½, to 97; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 48⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 49⅛, Erie at 14, do. first preferred at 33½, and Atchison at 13¾. British consols advanced 5-16, to 112⅜, for money, and ⅝, to 112½, for the account.

India Council bills were alloted at 15 3-32d per rupee, an advance of 3-32d on previous price. In Paris, Rentes sold at 102f. 50c., and exchange on London 25f. 15½c.

AS TO STATISTICAL POSITION.

Messrs. Macy & Pendleton of the Stock Exchange have issued a circular letter reviewing the statistical position of staples quoted in the speculative markets. It says:

The Government reports of the wheat crop of 1896 show 46,595,061 bushels out of a total crop of 427,684,356 bushels were grown in the State of Minnesota and 57,431,951 bushels more were grown in the two Dakotas. These three States, which grew nearly one-fourth of the whole crop of the United States, will soon commence sowing their Spring wheat crop, and appear likely to do it under circumstances of flood and wet weather not wholly satisfactory, and possibly more or less disastrous, though it is too early to make any clear predictions. Of the Winter wheat States, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, and California are the most important, California ranking first in point of production of Winter wheat in 1896, having raised 45,097,145 bushels, making it the second wheat growing State in the Union. The above statements definitely locate the territory from which crop reports are the most important, and we think the market is likely to be governed for some little time to come by weather reports and reports of seeding in these States. In round numbers, only about half the crop is ever shipped out of the countries where it is grown, and the whole crop is very well distributed, as forty-three States and Territories contributed to the 1896 total. Doubtless the bears in Chicago will be inclined to sell wheat whenever there is a warm, Spring-like day, but we think the chances are against their making any considerable profit out of short selling this season. The cream of that business likely disappeared some little time ago, and the world's balance between supplies and demand is very much nearer its old position and equilibrium. The countries south of the Equator are not likely to take away from the United States the business of growing wheat for the world, in 1897, at least. Bradstreet's reports show a decrease east of the Rockies of 967,000 bushels, decrease of European stock of 3,996,000 bushels, and decrease of world's available supply of 4,963,000 bushels. Corn decreased 821,000 bushels. Oats increased 302,000 bushels.

***

About 27 3-10 per cent. of the corn grown in this country in 1896 had been shipped out of the country prior to March 1, 1897, and Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska are said by November report to still have on hand 646,000,000 bushels. The supplies of other States being so much smaller are an indifferent factor in the situation. Doubtless, in these States there is cribbed a large amount of corn, waiting for a market, but it is also true that a large amount has been burned and fed to hogs. The export continues large. Oat market very dull.

***

The provision market continues exceedingly narrow, and few people are willing to venture any positive opinion about the future of prices. The packers appear moderate buyers, but they would probably be sellers again if there was any positive outside demand. The average farm price of hogs in the United States is given by the Government as $4.15 in 1891, and had only changed to $4.35 in 1896. It is a curious fact that North America reports 46,000,000 swine, against 48,000,000 in South America and 53,000,000 in Europe and 49,000,000 in Asia. The United States cuts and disposes of more hogs and product than all others put together. Just now our exports are steadily increasing, but marketing and packing in the Northwest are too heavy to warrant much enthusiasm about an advance in prices just at present.

***

The cotton market appears singularly indifferent to any small items of news, and something of the same spirit that pervades the security market seems to have taken possession of the holders of cotton. With an export for the past eight months that has amounted to $180,668,701, as against $144,324,005 in the previous year and $157,974,643 during the corresponding time two years ago, it is not strange that holders of 7 cent cotton do not get excited when bears talk about large crops not yet planted. The buying up of the large holdings of Fall River print cloths has also strengthened the views of people who have cotton, and make them more indifferent to small fluctuations. The industrial situation is felt to be improving, and the consumption of cotton is known to be very nearly equal to the production in the average year. Under all the circumstances we are mildly bullish on cotton, and we see no good reason for selling it short. Bradstreet's reports show a decrease east of the Rockies of 967,000 bushels, decrease of European stock of 3,996,000 bushels, and decrease of world's available supply of 4,963,000 bushels. Corn decreased 821,000 bushels. Oats increased 302,000 bushels.

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NOT WORRYING.

Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company say they "see no reason to be concerned" over new efforts at Washington to establish a Government postal telegraph system.

SUGAR TRUST FIGURES.

Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co., reviewing the annual statement filed by the Sugar Trust in Massachusetts, issued the following bulletin in Wall Street yesterday:

The report of the Sugar Company was upon its face unfavorable. Apparently the company's reserve for the year was reduced over $4,000,000 and its stock of sugar was cut down as much more. Practically, however, it is by no means certain that the Sugar Company lost five or six million dollars last year.

One thing is clear, the capital has not been increased and the authorized bonds have never been issued. The debts, which are placed at $22,201,107, are considered to be more than offset by the investments in other companies. The amount of sugar on hand, $7,500,000, or about $5,000,000 less than last year, was something of a surprise, as the stock on hand was supposed to be larger.

If the cash and debts receivable, the sugar on hand, and the "miscellaneous" are added together, the total is $31,500,000. If from this is deducted the $22,000,000 of debt, the surplus will be $9,300,000 plus the "reserve" of about $9,000,000, which makes a total surplus of $18,250,000, making no allowance for the improvement account, or the investment in other companies.

As the sugar surplus is said to have been about $20,000,000, this method of figuring seems to be in a measure warranted. The only thing against the assumption is that if this method is correct, the surplus decreased during 1896 something like $6,000,000, and this is not generally believed to be the fact.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Business conditions in the South continue favorable, and though the volume of trade does not altogether equal expectations, The Tradesman's Southern correspondents report all indications encouraging for improvement as the season advances. The iron and steel market continues firm. The demand for lumber is increasing, and the textile industry shows renewed activity.

GAINS AND ECONOMIES.

Jersey Central's earnings for the month of February were announced yesterday, showing a gain of $27,889.41 in gross, and a decrease of $9,087.73 in operating expenses and taxes. These gains and economies increased net earnings $37,277.14. The statement in detail, with its comparisons, is as follows:

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$848,939.39	$821,549.98	*$27,389.41
Operating expenses and taxes	592,982.16	602,869.89	†9,887.73
Net	$255,957.23	$218,680.09	*$37,277.14

*Increase. †Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	75	78
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	62	65
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	125	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	198	202
Third Avenue R. R.	161	162
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	19	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	64	67
Hoboken Ferry 5s	97	99
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	65
Union Ferry stock	62	63
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	238	243
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	53	53½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	89	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	106	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	97½	98¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	81
Standard Gas, New York	86	88
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	67	69
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	29
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	18
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Oil Trust	270	272
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	40	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d		69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	131	133
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	16¼	17½
Trow Directory pf.	82	85

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities, &c.:

105 shares the Field & Stone Company of San Francisco, $100 lot.

$2,500 endowment insurance on the life of George A. Flagg, in Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in favor of himself; five-year distribution policy, dated Sept. 27, 1884, payable Sept. 27, 1899, $1,000.

$2,500 insurance on the life of George A. Flagg, in Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in favor of himself; five-year distribution policy, dated Sept. 27, 1884, $100.

$13,730.96 Spanish indemnity certificates bearing 5 per cent. interest, which is collected by the United States and paid over to the holders, viz.: One certificate for $4,336.09, one certificate for $4,336.10, one certificate for $5,058.77, 17⅞.

40 shares Capital Traction Company, $100 each, 50¾.

17 shares Old Dominion Steamship Company, $100 each, 82½.

67 shares Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, $25 each, $20 per share.

13 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies, $100 each, 243.

20 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Company, $100 each, 98.

39 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 135⅞.

5 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 410½.

10 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 390.

$8,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due June, 1915, principal and interest guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, coupons June and December, 143½.

$8,000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1899, interest April and October, 106¾.

$28,000 International Development Company of New Jersey, first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, 1904, coupons May and November, May, 1895, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $1,000 lot.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $207.

$2,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company 4½ per cent., series C, consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1942, guaranteed principal and interest by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, 109¼.

$5,000 Madison Square Garden Company second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1919, 70½.

8 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 154.

40 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 102½ to 105.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 24.—The traders have turned bearish, and the bids to call Boston and Montana, which have been prominent for a long time, gave way to bids for puts, one-half of 1 per cent. being offered for such an option at 125½ for a week. The price got down within $1 of that, falling from 127¾ to 126½, rallying to 127½. The loan market for stocks showed material increase in the short interest, as might be expected. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar were sold actively; otherwise the market was quiet.

Closing bids:

Railroad Companies.

Atchison new	10⅞	10⅞
Atchison pf.	21⅝	21¾
Boston & Albany		215
Boston & Lowell	213	214
Boston & Maine	159½	161
Boston & Providence	262½	
C. B. & Q.	73½	73¾
Chi. Junc. & Stockyards	103½	104¾
Chi. Junc. & Stockyards pf.	107	108
Fitchburg pf.	92	93
Flint & Pere Marq. pf.	32	35
Maine Central	120	125
Mexican Central	8⅛	8¼
N. E. pf.		60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	170½	172½
Old Colony	178	179
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	16	16⅜
U. P.	6½	6¾
West End	70⅜	71
West End pf.	92	
Wisconsin Central		2

Bonds.

Atchison 4s, new	80	
Atchison adjust. 4s	44⅞	45⅛
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	82	
Boston United Gas 2d 5s		68
Bur. & Mo. River ex. 6s	117	
Chi., Bur. & N. 1st 5s	104	
Chi., Bur. & N. 2d 6s	99½	99⅝
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s		117
C., B. & Q. convert. 5s		102
C., B. & Q. Iowa 4s	98	
C., M. & St. P. deb. 6s	121½	
C., M. & St. P. W. Y. 6s	110½	
Chi. Junc. & Stockyards 5s		100¼
C. & N. Mich. 5s	42	
C. & W. Mich. 5s	52	
Conn. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	55	
Detroit, Lans. & N. 7s	55	
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	128½	
Fre., Elk. & M. V. uns. 6s	127½	
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s	50	
K. C., Ft Scott & M. 6s		81
K. C., Mem. & Birm. 4s	68	
K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	23½	24
K. C. & M. R. Bridge 5s	90	
Little Rock & Ft. Sm. 7s		90
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	
Mex. Central con. 4s		67¼
Mex. Cen. 1st con. inc. 3s	15	17
Mex. Cen. 2d con. inc. 3s	6¾	
N. E. Tel. 6s, 1899	102	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup.	120	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup.	113½	
Ogdens. & L. Champ. 6s	82	
Wis. Cen. 1st 5s		89½
Wis. Cen. inc. 5s	5	

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)		4
Alloues		.90
Anaconda	92	
Arnold	3⅛	3⅜
Atlantic	21	22
Bonanza	60	70
Boston & Cripple Creek	12½	20
Boston & Montana	127⅛	127⅜
Butte & Boston, 3d ass. pd.	18⅝	18¾
Calumet & Hecla	370	380
Centennial	7⅞	8¼
Copper Falls	4	
Franklin	10½	11½
Gold Coin Mines	4½	4¾
Kearsarge	16	17
Napa, (quicksilver)	6¼	7
Osceola	31	32
Pioneer, (gold)	5 5-16	6¼
Quincy	104	106
Quincy scrip, 3d. inst. pd.	96	98
Santa Ysabel, (gold)	13½	13¾
Tamarack	118½	119½
Tamarck Junior	16½	17½
Tecumseh	2¾	
Wolverine	9¼	9¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	224	224½
Dominion Coal	7½	7⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	77½	80
Edison Electric Illuminating	150	153
Erie Telephone	63¾	64
General Electric	33¾	
General Electric pf.	78	76
Illinois Steel	32¾	33¼
Lamson Consolidated Store Service	20	22
Mexican Telephone		.80
New England Telephone		102¼
Pullman Palace Car		159¾
Street Railway & Illinois prop.		80
United States Oil	15½	16
United States Rubber	15	15¼
United States Rubber pf.	61¾	62¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50½	51

Unlisted Securities.

American Sugar Refining	112⅜	113
American Sugar Refining pf.	102½	103
Bay State Gas	4⅞	5¼
Fort Wayne Electric	⅞	1
Old Dominion Copper Mining	13½	14

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The effect of the Trans-Missouri Association decision was to-day reflected in a weak and lower market for stock values.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves, we make the following offer of exchange into **NEW 3½ PER CENT. 100-YEAR GOLD BONDS** to the holders of the existing issues mentioned below:

We will receive from the date hereof **UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,** Bonds of such issues, both Registered and Coupon (the latter having attached thereto all Coupons maturing after June 1st, 1897), and thereafter new 3½ per cent. Bonds at the price of 102½ will be delivered for the existing Bonds upon the computation, as of June 1st, 1897, of 3½ per cent. annual interest, payable semi-annually, viz.:

For every $1,000 **BUFFALO & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BOND,** due April 1st, 1898, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1st, 1897, $1,040.06), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,014.70 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BOND,** due April 1, 1899, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,073.19), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,047.02 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. 7% CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND SINKING FUND COUPON BOND,** due July 1, 1900, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,130.56), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,102.98 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 of the same issue **REGISTERED BOND,** on which the April 1st, 1897, interest to the amount of 1¾ per cent. will be collected by the registered owner directly from the Railway Company (worth $1,130.56, less $17.50 —$1,113.06), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,085.91 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. 7% SECOND MORTGAGE BOND,** due December 1, 1903 (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,201.91), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,172.59 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

We will receive Registered Bonds only when duly endorsed in blank; but all interest thereon payable on or before June 1, 1897, will be collected and be received by the registered owner directly from the Railway Company.

The exchange will be made as of the first day of June, 1897, from which date the new Bonds will bear interest.

The **NEW BONDS** to be delivered by us in exchange will be part of an issue for the aggregate principal sum of $50,000,000 to be made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, dated June 1st, 1897, and payable June 1st, 1997, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness; and will be secured by a mortgage about to be made by the Railway Company.

The **MORTGAGE** will provide that all of the above issues of existing bonds are to be paid at maturity, so that thereafter the new 3½% Bonds will be secured by a First Mortgage upon railroads, leasehold interests, equipment, franchises, and income now owned or hereafter acquired by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. Until the complete satisfaction and discharge of each of the existing Mortgages above mentioned, the bonds secured by such Mortgage will be held by the Trustee of the new Mortgage and will be kept alive as additional security for the new Bonds to be issued thereunder.

Upon every exchange resulting in the right of the depositor to receive a fraction of a new Bond, we will buy such fraction at the price of 104, or, at the option of the depositor, we will sell to him at the same price the fraction necessary to complete a Bond for $1,000.

In exchange for each deposit of existing Bonds, we will issue our **RECEIPT,** showing the description and amount of such bonds deposited, and the amount of cash received from or paid to us with respect to any fraction of a Bond, and the amount of new Bonds to which the holder will be entitled.

The existing Bonds deposited with us will be lodged by us with the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New York, which will hold the same as Custodian under an agreement made with us for the protection of all parties in interest. Upon presentation of our Receipts to the said Trust Company on or after the day following the date thereof, it will stamp the same to the effect that it holds under its said agreement with us existing Bonds of the amount and description stated in such Receipts respectively.

The Trust Company will retain all existing Bonds so deposited with it (unless in case of re-exchange as hereinafter provided) until the same shall be exchanged for the new Bonds to be issued by the Railway Company; and after such new Bonds shall be received by it, will deliver the same to us upon our surrender of our Receipts calling for an equivalent amount.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, according to our Agreement with the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and upon presentation and surrender of our Receipts at our office, the holders will be entitled to receive the said new 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds, as stated therein.

If for any reason the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the thirty-first day of July, 1897, then and in such event existing Bonds deposited with us of the amount and description stated in our Receipts will be returned through us to the holders, upon surrender thereof, repayment being made by the respective parties of the amount of cash received as set forth in said Receipt.

New York, March 20, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING REORGANIZATION.

New York and Philadelphia, March 20, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for Stocks and Bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

On and after Thursday, April 1, 1897, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received. No schedules will be received after 2 P. M.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") **must be indorsed in blank;** and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

Persons entitled to any fraction of a share may either sell the fraction to us, or we will sell them such amount as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. In the absence of definite instructions from depositors, the fractions will be **bought** by us.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

AAA.—PFLUGER, YOUNG & PFLUGER.

SOLICIT AND WILL EXECUTE ORDERS ON
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Chicago Board Trade—New York Coffee Exchange.
Write for our Interesting Daily Market Letter, which will guide you in money making.
45 BROADWAY, ROOM 55.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction, Friday, March 26th, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., for account of whom it may concern, $70,000 St. Louis, Arkansas & Southwestern Railway Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds; 3,000 shares St. Louis, Arkansas & Southwestern Railway Co., $100 each.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY,

New York, March 24, 1897.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the **CECILIA BRANCH,** being the branch railroad of the **LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH and SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,** extending from **CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE,** in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said **LOUISVILLE and NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,** pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of **FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS** ($40,000,) due on March 1, 1897, and that the undersigned not being able after effort to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, 1897, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds equal at par to the amount of said payment of forty thousand dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

4 134 252 312 432 505 688 892
24 145 266 329 437 543 749 956
25 202 269 345 458 590 755 972
29 224 295 347 467 595 763 979
57 240 301 348 488 630 845 987
73 245 302 362 490 639 860 990
110 247 307 387 500 655 870

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1897, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.

WE OFFER

$150,000
Morris & Essex
CONSOLIDATED 7%s,

DUE 1915. COUPONS JUNE AND DEC.

GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY DELA., LACKA. & WEST'N R. R. CO. BY INDORSEMENT ON EACH BOND.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
9 PINE STREET.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Second Avenue Railroad Company,
NEW YORK, March 18th, 1897.

The annual election for directors and inspectors of the election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 5, 1897, at the office of the company, 96th St. and Second Av.

Polls open 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock noon, unless in the meantime fifteen minutes elapse without any vote being offered, when the polls may be closed by the inspectors.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27th, and reopened in the morning of April 6th, 1897.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.
TWENTY FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
Brooklyn, Mar. 9, 1897.

The Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, declared a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent., (1½ per cent.,) payable out of the net earnings of the company to stockholders of record, March 31, 1897, and payable April 15, 1897. Stock books will close March 31 at 3 P. M. and reopen April 16 at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROYAL C. PEABODY, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, 37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. New York, March 6th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 5th, 1897, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 20th and reopened on April 6th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co. Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 16, 1897.

For the purposes of special meetings of the Stockholders of this Company, called to be held on the 20th day of May next, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th inst., to be reopened on the morning of Friday the 21st day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Aravaipa Mining Company for the election of Board of Trustees will be held at the office of the company on Monday, April 5th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 to 1. P. M.

Election Notice.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Mutual Bank will be held at their Banking House, 481 Eighth Av., Friday, March 26, 1897. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
March 6, 1897.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 16th, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2d, 1897.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable April 1, 1897. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, March 25, 1897, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Thursday, April 1, 1897, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1, 1897.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 9, 1897.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 3rd, 1897.
Franklin Trust Company,
DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable April 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from March 24th, at three o'clock P. M., until April 2d, 1897, at ten o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Texas and Pacific Coal Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on capital stock, payable April 20, 1897. Transfer books close April 1, and reopen 21st proximo.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. offer to investors a limited amount of Morris and Essex consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, due 1915, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western by indorsement on each bond.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company announces that Coupons No. 3, due April 1, 1897, from general mortgage fours will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, 59 Cedar Street, New York.

The Metropolitan Traction dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon its capital stock is payable Thursday, April 15, 1897, to stockholders of record Thursday, March 31, 1897, when transfer books will be closed. Transfer books will reopen Friday, April 16, 1897.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company announces that, pursuant to contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid on the stock of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company due March 1, 1897, at the office of the Treasurer.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company's coupons, due April 1, 1897, on bonds, will be paid at maturity as follows: On the Tennessee Division bonds, at the Fourth National Bank, New York. On the bonds of the Alice Furnace Company, at the Hanover National Bank, New York; on the bonds of the Eureka Company, at the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is announced that subscription lists will be opened to-morrow morning at the Central Trust Company and at the offices of Hallgarten & Co. for $6,000,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. forty-year bonds of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company. The bonds are offered at 99½ and accrued interest to date of delivery. The subscription lists will be closed on March 29, or earlier.

Holders of reorganization certificates for stocks and bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are notified by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co. that on and after Thursday, April 1, they will be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for reorganization certificates. Persons who are entitled to any fraction of a share may either sell it to the bankers, or the bankers will sell them such amount as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. In the absence of definite instructions from the depositors, the fraction will be bought by the bankers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 24, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	150	20	Adams Express	148	148	148	148	.....
56	57¼	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf	56	56	56	56	—1
111	113	20	American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	.....
12¼	12½	3,087	American Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅛	.....
30⅜	31½	2,952	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	31⅝	31⅝	30¼	31	— ½
112⅜	112⅝	40,335	American Sugar Refs.	112⅝	113	111½	112⅝	— ⅛
102½	102⅝	817	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103½	103½	102½	102½	—1
76	76¼	1,120	American Tobacco	76	76¼	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	5,060	At., T. & S. F.	11	11	10	11	— ⅝
21	21⅛	7,386	At., T. & S. F. pf	21⅜	21⅜	20½	21⅛	— ⅜
15	16	100	Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
10	10¼	950	Bay State Gas	10½	10½	10	10	— ⅛
20¾	21½	117	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	21	21	21	21	.....
97½	99	87	Brooklyn Union Gas	99	99	98½	98½	.....
		76	Bur., C. R. & Northern	70	70	70	70	.....
48¼	49¼	1,015	Canada Southern	47¼	48	47¼	48	— ¼
17	17¼	2,545	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
73	73¼	38,060	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73⅜	73⅝	72¼	73¼	—1⅝
79½	79⅝	17,650	Chicago Gas	80	80¼	78⅝	79½	— ⅝
75½	75⅝	51,346	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76⅝	76⅝	74⅝	75¾	— ⅛
137	138	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	137¼	137¼	137	137	—1
106⅞	106⅞	9,530	Chi. & Northwestern	106¾	107¼	105¾	106⅞	— ⅛
65½	65¾	10,044	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66¼	66¾	64½	65½	—1⅛
29½	30	3,210	C., C., C. & St. L.	29	30	28⅝	30	+ ⅛
19½	20	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
4	4¼	257	Col., Hock, Val. & Tol.	4	4	4	4	.....
157½	158	680	Consolidated Gas Co.	156½	157⅝	156	157⅝	+ ⅛
107⅝	108	1,642	Delaware & Hudson	107	107⅝	106⅞	107⅝	+ ¼
154	155	1,200	Del., Lack. & Western	154½	154½	154½	154½	+ ¼
37½	38	320	Denver & R. G. pf	38¼	38½	37½	37½	—1½
2¼	4	7	Duluth, S. S. & A.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
105½	108	130	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106	106	106	106	—1
13	13⅜	410	Erie	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
33½	33¾	5,020	General Electric	34	34	33	33½	— ¾
94	95	300	Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	—1
33	33¼	230	Illinois Steel Co.	33	33	33	33	.....
6½	6¾	260	Iowa Central	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	.....
22½	23½	900	Laclede Gas	24	24	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅝
70	72½	450	Laclede Gas pf	72	72¼	70¼	70¼	—1¾
16	16½	100	Lake Erie & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	—1
65¾	68	55	Lake Erie & West. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
168	170	390	Lake Shore	168	168	166	166	.....
46¾	47	10,115	Louisville & Nashville.	47¾	47⅞	45⅝	46⅝	—1⅝
84½	85	5,800	Manhattan Con.	84	84½	83⅞	84½	+ ¼
105	107	305	Metropolitan Traction.	105	105	105	105	—2
39	41	730	Minnesota Iron	40	40	38½	40	—2½
12¼	12⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
20¼	20½	6,125	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29	29½	28½	29⅛	— ⅝
17⅞	18	4,845	Missouri Pacific	17⅞	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
22⅜	23	950	National Lead Co.	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
87	87½	14,970	New Jersey Central	86	87¼	84⅜	87⅛	+1⅝
100	100⅛	10,810	New York Central	99⅜	100¼	99⅛	100	— ⅛
170	174	18	N. Y., N. H. & H.	172½	172½	172½	172½	.....
12	13½	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅛
30½	31½	150	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—1
8¼	8½	800	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
24	24½	500	N. Y. & W. W. pf	24	24	23¾	24	— ¼
4	4¼	200	North American	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12¼	12⅝	2,200	Northern Pacific	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
35⅞	36	5,885	Northern Pacific pf	35⅞	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
14	14⅛	1,585	Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	12	100	O. S. L., wh. iss	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	26½	1,890	Pacific Mail	26	26¼	25⅝	26½	— ⅛
330	350	11	Pennsylvania Coal	340	340	340	340	.....
22¼	22⅝	11,480	P. & R., all in. pd	22½	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	2,500	P. & R., 1st pf., w. iss.	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	45½	— ⅛
27½	28¼	400	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
158	160	105	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	161	161	158½	158½	.....
117¾	118½	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	.....
4⅜	4¾	400	St. L. & S. F.	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
38½	39	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	.....
13½	14½	311	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13½	14	13½	14	— ⅜
18	23	17	St. Paul & Duluth	18½	21	18½	21	.....
59	59¼	16,400	St. Paul & Omaha	59	59½	57⅝	59¼	— ¾
14	15	400	Southern Pacific	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
8⅝	8¾	1,350	Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
27¼	27⅝	8,257	Southern Railway pf.	27½	27⅝	26¾	27¼	— ⅜
6¾	7	660	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
26¾	26⅞	5,820	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26⅝	27	25¾	26¾	— ¼
161	161½	25	Third Avenue	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	.....
6¼	6¼	2,190	Union Pacific	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
1¾	2	60	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼	.....
57½	57¾	1,150	U. S. Leather pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57¼	+ ⅝
61½	62½	100	U. S. Rubber	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	.....
5¼	5⅝	600	Wabash	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	13¾	2,325	Wabash pf.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
100	102	176	Wells-Fargo Express	100	101	100	101	.....
83¼	83½	2,520	Western Union Tel.	83	83⅝	82⅜	83	—1
3½	5	180	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
Sales		335,153						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 ... 70
2,000 ... 71
100 ... 70½

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 ... 79
2,000 ... 79½
11,000 ... 79¼

At., T & S F gen 4s
8,000 ... 82⅝
26,000 ... 82¾
20,000 ... 82½
10,000 ... 82¾
11,000 ... 82⅞
30,000 ... 82¾
500 ... 82½
6,000 ... 82¾
10,000 ... 82½
500 ... 82¾
10,000 ... 82½
11,000 ... 82¾
Adjustment 4s
2,000 ... 46
14,000 ... 45⅞
30,000 ... 45¾
13,000 ... 45⅞
25,000 ... 45¾
3,000 ... 45⅝
5,000c ... 45
8,000 ... 45
10,000 ... 45½

Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ... 85¼

Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
1,000 ... 92

Beech Creek 1st
4,000 ... 108½

Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
15,000 ... 119¼
1,000 ... 119⅛

Brooklyn Elev 1st
15,000s30F ... 76
5,000 ... 75½
5,000 ... 75¼
5,000s30F ... 76

Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 ... 79½

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000 ... 110

Buffalo & Erie new
6,000 ... 106⅜

Bur, C R & N 1st
500 ... 107

Canada So 1st gtd
18,000 ... 100½

Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 ... 112
10,000 ... 111⅞
22,000 ... 111½
Registered
25,000 ... 110½
5,000 ... 111
13,000s10F ... 110⅝
10,000 ... 110¼

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
10,000 ... 91⅜

Cent Pac ext 5s
2,000 ... 101⅛

Ches & Ohio con 5s
10,000 ... 111¼
9,000 ... 111

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
7,000 ... 74
5,000 ... 73½
13,000 ... 73½
4,000 ... 73
5,000 ... 73¼

Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
1,000 ... 101¼

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
7,000 ... 100

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
2,000 ... 101¼

Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 ... 111½

Chi G L & C Co 1st
1,000 ... 96

Chi & N P 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 42
15,000 ... 41½
5,000 ... 42
10,000 ... 42¼
1,000 ... 42
12,000 ... 41½
5,000 ... 41⅝
5,000 ... 42
5,000 ... 42¼

Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s
5,000 ... 108⅝
6,000 ... 108⅜
9,000 ... 108⅝

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
10,000 ... 105
Registered
10,000 ... 103¼

Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
2,000 ... 102

C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
14,000 ... 95

Col Coal & Iron 6s
4,000 ... 92

Col, H V & T 5s
1,000 ... 73

Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
21,000 ... 90½

Del, S S & A 5s
3,000 ... 101

East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
8,000 ... 100¼

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
6,000 ... 109¼

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
6,000 ... 110⅝

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000 ... 99⅞

Erie 1st mortgage
3,000 ... 109⅛
3,000 ... 109

Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000 ... 65
5,000 ... 65¼
10,000 ... 65

Fulton Elevated 1st
3,000 ... 41

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
12,000 ... 90

Int & Gt Nor 1st
5,000 ... 119½

Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 ... 93

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 74

Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
4,000 ... 86

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000 ... 94⅞
9,000 ... 95

L S & M So 2d reg
10,000 ... 123⅝

L S & M So 2d coup
5,000 ... 123½

L S & M So 1st coup
1,000 ... 113

L S & M So 1st reg
6,000 ... 112¾

Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
1,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 95

Lehigh & Wilkes M 5s
1,000 ... 80

Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000 ... 94½

Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000 ... 115

Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
5,000 ... 101

Mil & St P 8s 1st
1,000 ... 104⅝
4,000b3 ... 104⅝

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
22,000 ... 84½
10,000 ... 84¼
500 ... 84
500 ... 84
3,000 ... 84

Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 58

Missouri Pacific 3d
5,000 ... 90

Nash, C & St L con
2,000 ... 102¾

N Y Cent 1st coup
18,000 ... 120½
19,000 ... 120¼

N Y Cent 1st reg
3,000 ... 120¼

N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 ... 106¼

N Y & Harl 1st reg
4,000 ... 113¾

N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
1,000 ... 102

Nor Pac 1st 6s
6,000 ... 116
3,000 ... 115⅞
3,000s20F ... 116½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500 ... 53½
1,000 ... 53¾
13,000 ... 53⅝
5,000 ... 53½
5,000 ... 53⅜
5,000 ... 53¼
9,000 ... 53⅜
2,000 ... 53½

Ohio & Miss con S F
5,000 ... 104

Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
12,000 ... 103½

Ohio Southern 1st
13,000 ... 90

Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 ... 54

Oregon R & N 4s
10,000 ... 83

Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 77
5,000 ... 76¾
30,000 ... 76⅝
26,000 ... 76
10,000 ... 76½

Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
3,000 ... 102

Peo & Eastern 1st
20,000 ... 72

Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ... 41

2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ... 30

Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
31,000 ... 81
6,000 ... 80¾
8,000 ... 80½
4,000 ... 80⅝
41,000 ... 80½
1,000 ... 80¾
20,000 ... 80½

P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
4,000s20F ... 109¼

Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 ... 102⅜

Pitts & West 1st
7,000 ... 70

Rio Grande West 1st
7,000 ... 72¾

St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
24,000 ... 102⅝

St L & Iron Mt, Cairo, Ark & T 1st
2,000 ... 102½

St L & Iron Mount 2d
25,000 ... 103

St L & S F G M 5s
3,000 ... 96¼

St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 ... 111

St P, M & M 1st consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
10,000s20F ... 106⅞
18,000 ... 106½
2,000 ... 106⅜
2,000 ... 106¾
5,000s20F ... 106¾
5,000 ... 106⅜

San An & Ar Pass 4s
13,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 58¼
5,000 ... 58⅜
2,000 ... 58¼

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
3,000 ... 92

So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ... 103

Southern Ry 1st 5s
500 ... 89⅞
7,000 ... 89⅝
2,000 ... 89½
4,000 ... 89¼

Standard R & T inc
2,000 ... 17

Standard R & T 6s
5,000 ... 66
1,000 ... 67

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
8,000s20F ... 89

Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ... 20⅜
2,000 ... 20½
2,000 ... 20⅜
5,000 ... 20¼
2,000 ... 20⅜
3,000 ... 21
1,000 ... 20⅜
14,000 ... 21

Union Elev 1st 6s
7,000 ... 74½
1,000 ... 75⅛

Union Pac ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs
1,000s3 ... 92

Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000 ... 101¾

Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes
5,000 ... 101½
2,000 ... 101⅝
12,000 ... 101½

U P, D & G 1st
5,000 ... 35

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ... 106½
17,000 ... 106¼
9,000 ... 106⅛

Wabash 2d 5s
4,000 ... 66¼
1,000 ... 66⅜

Willm & S Falls 5s
10,000 ... 107½

Total sales ... $1,589,100

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63@63¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48½ @50c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 443,050.23 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28⅜d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1 as compared with the last four years:

Exports Jan. 1 to date	$1,050,056
Imports in the same period	1,089,312
Net exports	$10,744
Net imports, 1896	3,906,142
Net exports, 1895	17,671,305
Net exports, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports, 1893	29,298,134

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at 28. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Crede and Cripple Creek sold at .06, 200 Ophir at .90, 200 Pharmacist at .16, and 200 Savage at .35.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	178	Manhattan	220
Broadway	230	Market & Fulton	210
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mechanics'	185
Central National	160	Mercantile	160
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Pauline Smith at $20,500 the three-story and basement brick dwelling 271 West Seventy-first Street, on lot 16 by 92.2.

John C. Witte has sold for F. C. Stein to D. Olmstedt a plot 40 by 100 on the east side of Simpson Street, near Freeman Street.

Potter & Brother have sold to Louis and John Brandt as a site for five-story flats three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 145 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

The J. C. Woodward estate has sold the plot, with fire ruins, 27 and 29 Pearl Street, 41 by 79.6 by 42 by 70.6 for about $35,000.

Enoch B. Moore has bought of Mrs. Margaret Kydd the four-story English basement dwelling 360 West Thirty-fifth Street, with lot 15 by 98.9.

Charles T. Barney has sold to the College of the City of New York, at about $90,000, the block front 199.10 by 100 on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets. The purchase with others previously made is all that will be made for the proposed new college building.

There was a good crowd present in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, but the proceedings lacked snap. A number of offerings at public auction were all bid in save one, an uptown parcel of small value. The details follow:

William M. Ryan sold, in partition, 27 Cherry Street, a five-story brick tenement, with store, on lot 29.6 by 68 by 25 by 67, to John O'Neill, for $12,650; also, in foreclosure, 304 West Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, leasehold, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, to Herman Wronkow for $5,000; also, the two-and-one-half-story country seat, with outbuildings, of the late Col. Henry L. Stone, at Riverdale, and situated on West Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, or River Avenue, south side, 1 foot east of land of Hudson River Railroad Company, running east 650.6 across West Avenue as shown on the map of Riverdale to an alley by south 309 by west 680.6 by north 295 to beginning, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $30,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at public auction 2,430 Second Avenue, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 78 to C. M. McCarthy for $7,700.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale to secure dower, John H. Judge, referee, 229 East Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 360 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 327 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 330 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 335 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 250 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 162 to 166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 220 feet west of Third Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three-five-story brownstone-front flats.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 255 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,421.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, Riverside Drive, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 28 by 111.5¾ by 28.7 by 105.5½, vacant; also, Riverside Drive, adjoining above, 28 by 117.6 by 28.7⅝ by 111.5¾, vacant; also, Riverside Drive, adjoining above, 28 by 123.6¼ by 28.7⅝ by 117.6, vacant; also, Riverside Drive, adjoining above, 28 by 129.6⅜ by 28.7⅝ by 123.6¼, vacant; also, Riverside Drive, adjoining above, 28 by 135.6¾ by 28.7⅝ by 129.6½, vacant; also, Riverside Drive, adjoining above, 32.1⅜ by 140.2 by 18.6¼ by 135.6¾, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 420 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,832.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, 263 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; also, 267 and 269 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 99.11 each, two three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, northeast corner of Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, 100 by 100.5, three five-story brick flats, with stores on avenue. Due on judgment, $160,513.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry S. Van Duser, referee, 23 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, 16.6 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,985.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, northeast corner of Division and Eldridge Streets, 24.7 by 86.6 to alleyway by 21.10 by 75.4, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,400.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 1,117 Home Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fox Street, 25 by 52.11½ by 27.4 by 64, three-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $647.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 17 Bleecker Street, north side, 210 feet west of the Bowery, 20 by 65.4 by 20 by 63.8, two-story brick and frame house, with store, and one-story frame rear building. Due on judgment, $6,632.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sales, 454 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 225.5 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front flat; also, 328 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 393.8 feet west of First Avenue, 21.6 by 100.11; also, 48 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 485 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; also, 27 Washington Street, east side, 151.9 feet south of Morris Street, six-story brick tenement, with store and part of a similar building.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 75 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 110.1 feet east of Madison Avenue, 16.7½ by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; also, 88 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 176.7¾ feet east of Madison Avenue, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boulevard, east side, from Eighty Second to Eighty-third Street, for nine two-story brick dwellings and stores, 22 by 52 and 25.2 by 72, Mrs. N. F. Reynal of 263 Madison Avenue, owner; Charles H. Richter of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Audubon Avenue, southeast corner, for nine two-story-and-basement brick dwellings, 18 by 48, Percival Whittaker of 132 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; Fred Glasser of 521 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, architect; John Batton, builder; cost, $67,500.

King's Bridge and Terrace View Avenue, southeast corner, for a two-story basement and attic frame dwelling, 22.4 by 48, Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, owners; A. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, north side, 400 feet east of Boulevard, for seven three-story brick dwellings, 19 and 17 by 64, C. F. Brownell of 1 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, owner; George Palliser of 32 Park Place, architect; cost, $76,500.

Old Broadway, east side, 26 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, 25 by 101.7, F. L. T. Wegener of 630 Morris Avenue, owner; Edward Wens of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Perry Street, No. 33, for a three-story brick stable, 25.4 by 80.6, Charles Pearsall of 119 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, owner; Henry Andruss of 512 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

First Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, alterations to a two-story brick salesroom and refrigerator, Eastmans Company of New York, Fifty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue, owners; Horace E. Gest of 403 Quincey Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $600.

No. 49 Carmine Street, (rear,) alterations to a two-story brick and stone building, Terry Estate of 187 Greenwich Street, owner; James Larken, lessee; D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $850.

Nos. 259 and 261 West Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story brick clubhouse and a three-story brick stable, Mary L. Fisk of 230 West Seventy-second Street, owner; James B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 24.

HAMILTON ST, 16½; Morris Levin and wife to Meyer Rich..... $1
BAYARD ST, 2 and 4; Mary K. Eichhorn to William Buhler..... 10
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 136th St, 100x125; Michael Conlan and others to Louis Wirth..... 10
ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 25x50; Anne Rosenthal to Samuel Levy, and others..... 1
11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; Mayer S. Auerbach and wife to Amund Johnsen..... 1
4TH ST, 22 West; United States Trust Company, as trustee, to F. R. Lewin.. 43,500
LITTLE WEST 12TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x103.3; Henry H. Mahler and wife to Mary A. McBride..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Herman Nehmelman, as executor and trustee, to same..... 16,500
SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta Hahnenfeld to same..... 1
CENTRE MARKET PLACE, e s, 124.3 ft n of Grand St, 17.4x irregular; William A. Maxwell and wife to Mary E. Hayes, one-sixth part..... 150
33D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Henry W. Allen to Winslow E. Buzby..... 1
32D ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; Gertrude A. Pierce and others to Margaret M. Hayward, ½ part..... 5,050
33D ST, n s, 230 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Nannie M. McKenley..... 1
78TH ST, s s, 381.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x80.2; John Delahunty, referee, to Clara Lagowitz..... 12,000
57TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 50x100; John C. McNeilly to Henry Rothschild..... 500
SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin F. Beekman and wife to John C. McNeilly..... 22,000
114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Filippo Cirrito and wife to Vinzenzo Serra..... 1
119TH ST, 321 East; John J. Joyce and wife to Martin Schroeder and another.. 15,000
105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Adam Gels..... 1
106TH ST, same property; Adam Gels and wife to Moser Arndtstein..... 1
99TH ST, 210 East; Bertha Smith and another to Abraham Cohn..... 1
57TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 50x100; Michael Buckley and wife to Benjamin F. Beekman..... 1
1ST AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; John C. Stein and wife to Michael Palarino, 1-3 part..... 10
106TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Frederick Brandt and wife to Eugene C. Potter..... 1
106TH ST, 155 West; William J. Nicklas to Lydia C. Endall..... 1
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x34.10, E. C. Potter and wife to Frederick Brandt..... 1
142D ST, 206 West; Napoleon J. Haines and others to Max Marx..... 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 745.11 ft s from north boundary line of land of Lucius Chittenden, 23x125.1x28.10x124; Francis P. Basset to Emma B. Muschenheim..... 3,200
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company to David Quigley..... 19,500
OGDEN AV, w s, 290 ft s of Cross St, 25x100; William S. Kernochan and wife to Catherine W. Quinn..... 10
167TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Tinton Av, 18.6x93.3; Clara Decker and another to Daniel W. McMahon and wife..... 7,800
STEBBINS AV, e s, rear p. s of Lot 26, Block 507, map of sub-division of Lyman Tiffany property, part of Fox estate; Lyman Tiffany and wife to Sarah G. Mayes
WASHINGTON AV, 1,450, w s, 548.9 ft s of 9th St; Henrietta C. Schroeder to Samuel Schoenhof and wife..... 10
TREMONT AV, s s, 50 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Paul E. Lamarche and wife to Michael Devlin..... 100
TIEBOUT AV, e s, 102.5 ft n of 183d St, 25x135.11x26.11x124.11; the Northern Improvement Company to Werner Wadsworth..... 5,000
VALENTINE AV, w s, 224.5 ft s of 180th St, 16.1x99.5; John H. Metzler and wife to Annie C. Munro..... 850
ARTHUR AV, w s, Lot 93, map of Monteray, 50x100; William W. Munro and wife to John H. Metzler..... 1
CATHERINE ST, e s, Lot 244, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Eliza C. Post and others to the Mayor, &c..... 1
ANTHONY AV, n w s, 168.3 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x100; Henry C. Wyand to Arthur H. Siegler and wife..... 1,333
17TH ST, n s, 195.6 ft e of Avenue A, 50x92; Anna L. Galloway to Edgar B. Goodwin..... 5,100
SAME PROPERTY; Emily A. Norkett to same..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Bertha M. M. Clarke to Edgar B. Goodwin..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Anna L. Franklin to Edgar B. Goodwin and others..... 1
31ST ST, 140 East; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to John Courtney..... 13,200
69TH ST, 11 West; James A. Frame and wife to Helen L. K. Morris..... 47,000
68TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.11; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Frederick Carell and another..... 7,000
44TH ST, s s, 194.4 ft e of 10th Av, 18.2x100.4; William J. Fields and others to Sarah Fields..... 12,000
45TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; William J. Fields and others to Mary J. Heisser, ⅔ part..... 20,000
46TH ST, n s, 412.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; same to Harry A. Fields, 2-3 part..... 20,000
44TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 10th Av, 40x100.4; Harry A. Fields and another to William J. Fields, 2-3 part..... 15,000
MADISON AV, s e corner of 45th St, 125.5x irregular; John D. Adams to the Piqua Club Association..... 650,000
158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100x32x102.2; Matilda Williams to August Gross and another..... 10
STEBBINS AV, e s, 166 ft n of Westchester Av, 18.10x50; John Delahunty, referee, to Emma Webar..... 2,125

Recorded Leases.

DROSTE, Charlotte, to William Koehler; 32 2d Av, 5 years..... $1,080
EHLERS, Henry, to Claus H. Muller; 128 West St, 3 1-2 years..... 3,100
EVERS, Henry, to Daniel O'Rourke; 1,493 Avenue A, corner of 79th St, 5 years.... 720
GREENWALD, Hannah, to Samuel Silver; 331 Stanton St, 3 years, store..... 360
KRENNER, Louis, to David Morrison; 111 Attorney St, 3 years..... 960
NORTON, George F., and another, to Karl Ranenbuhler; 151 to 157 Lewis St, 5 years..... 1,500
SMITH, Henry T., to Solomon Bernheim and another; 598 Park Av, corner of 64th St, 3 years..... 1,800
THOMAS, William M., to R. M. Gibbs; 3 Boulevard, 5 years..... 3,500
WING, Frank L., as executor, to Henry Bucholz; 47 Little West 12th St, 3 1-6 years..... 1,200
ZEHNDER, John J., to Frederic Felix; 740 10th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDT, Frederick, to Frederick G. Potter; s e corner of 119th St and Manhattan Av, 3 years..... $5,000
BECK, Frederick, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York; s e corner of 30th St and 5th Av, 5 years.. 125,000
SAME to same; s w corner of Central Park West and 85th St, 5 years..... 50,000
BLISS, George, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 39th St, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 10,000
COHN, Michael, and wife to Mary B. Harmon; s s of Madison St, 26.1 ft w of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 19,000
COURTNEY, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 140 East 31st St, 5 years..... 8,000
CONLEY, George E., and wife to Annie V. Taylor; Lots 50, 61, 83, 72, 94, map of the Arden property, 3 years..... 1,450
DAVIDSON, Salomon, to Bayard Tuckerman and another, executors, &c.; 2,238 3d Av, 5 years..... 38,000
DEVLIN, Michael, to Paul E. Lamarche; s s of Tremont Av, 50 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 2,000
DUNCAN, Minna, and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n e corner of Jerome Av and 177th St, 1 year..... 16,000
DARLING, Herbert T., and wife to Annie V. Taylor; Lots 51-60, 73-82, and 95, map of Arden property, 3 years..... 1,450
ENDALL, Lydia C., to the Bradley & Currier Company (Limited;) n s of 106th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 750
EUSNER, Bruno, to John Eusner; s s of 48th St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, lease, 3 years..... 5,000
SAME to Elena Mutze; same property, 5 years..... 7,000
FOSTER, Frederic de P., and wife to Union Trust Company of New York; e s of Columbus Av, 50 ft s of 67th St, 3 years..... 38,000
GEIS, Adam, and wife to Genevieaf K. Sheridan; 118 East 106th St, 5 years.... 15,000
HYNARD, John H., to Thomas O'Connor; s s of 87th St, 241.8 ft e of Avenue A, 2½ years..... 500
HORN, Minnie, to Gustav W. Brenneman; e s of Courtlandt Av, 106.6 ft n of 148th St, 5 years..... 1,500
HARTMANN, John W., and wife to Marie C. Winnen; e s of 21st Av, 80 ft e of 2d St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000
JOHNSEN, Amund, to Mayer S. Auerbach; 64 and 66 East 11th St, 1 year..... 34,000
JOHNSON, George F., to Henry S. Blake and another, trustees; 46 West 69th St, 5 years..... 33,000
KNOX, Hettie, to Max Hirtreiter; s e corner of 14th St and White Plains Road, or 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000
SAMS to Marguerite T. Ingalis; e s of 3d St, 76.6 ft s of 14th Av, Wakefield, 3½ years..... 1,500
SAME to Catharine Townsend; e s of 3d St, 39 ft s of 14th Av, Wakefield, 3½ years..... 1,500
SANGER, Samuel, and wife to Tobias Silberstone; n w corner of Rutgers Place and Clinton St, installments..... 1,000
LEWIN, Frank R., to the United States Trust Company of New York, as trustees; 22 West 4th St, 2 years..... 38,500
MINEHAN, Patrick, to Richard Webber; s s of 137th St, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 7 months..... 12,000
McBRIDE, Mary A., to Herman Nehmelman; 15 Little West 12th St, 3 years.... 9,900
McKINLEY, Nannie M., to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; n s of 33d St, 280 ft w of 7th Av, installments. 15,900
McCORMACK, Rose, to Margaret Carolan; e s of Forest Av, 428.10 ft n of New St, 3 years..... 1,000
MURRO, Annie C., to John H. Metzler; w s of Valentine Av, 224.6 ft s of 180th St, 1 year..... 525
MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New York; n s of 51st St, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 15,000
PFEIFFER, Jeannette, and husband to the United States Trust Company of New York; 130 East 82d St, 5 years..... 15,000
PHELAN, James, to Mabel A. Roby; 402 Madison St, demand..... 22,000
QUIGLEY, David, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand..... 3,500
SAME to same; same property, demand... 2,500
REINHARDT, Fritz, and wife to Valentine G. Zimmermann; s s of 169th St, 140 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 1,000
SCHACKEL, Anna, to John A. Keenan; 1,141 and 1,143 Broadway, lease of part, notes..... 2,800
SERRA, Vinzenzo, to Augusta A. Roby; n s of 114th St, 245 ft w of 5th Av, demand..... 29,250
STUYVESANT, Fannie L., to Lena C. Evans; 210 East 10th St, 3 years..... 6,500
SAME to Edith C. Evans; same property, 3 years..... 6,500
SCHROEDER, Martin, and Edmund J. McDonough to John J. Joyce; 321 East 119th St, 5 years..... 8,000
SIGLER, Arthur H., and wife to Henry C. Wyand; n w s of Anthony Av, 168.2 ft n e of Burnside Av, 2 years..... 1,100
TERMINI, Giuseppe, and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; 346 East 12th St, installments... 8,300
THE PIQUA CLUB ASSOCIATION to W. N. Coler, Jr., trustee; s e corner of 45th St and Madison Av, 50 years, bonds..... 750,000
WIDMAYER, Adeline, to Peter Fichter, guardian of Auguste and Emily Fichter; 134 to 138 West 86th St, demand..... 2,000
WEISS, Adolf, to John Stewart; 311 West 46th St, (lease,) installments..... 331
WEISBERGER, Aaron, and wife to the State Bank; 130 Cannon St, 59 Lewis St, and 102 Cannon St, (note,) demand..... 5,000
WIRTH, Louis, to the German Savings Bank of New York; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and 136th St, 1 year..... 20,000
WEBBER, Emma, wife of Edward, to James T. Barry; e s of Stebbins Av, 166 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 months..... 8,700
WADSWORTH, Wenner, to the Northern Improvement Company; e s of Tiebout Av, 102.4 ft n of 183d St, 2¼ years..... 425

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Absalom P., to William T. Hookey..... $1
CANDY, Joe, to Louis Werner..... 1
CORNELL, Minnie E. S. and John M., trustees, to Helen H. Cornell..... 1
FIELDS, William J., administrator of Joseph Fields, to Sarah Fields..... 10,000
GOEBEL, Sophie F., to George A. Goebel. 521
KETALDAS, Mary and Alice, trustees, to Robert Stuyvesant..... Omitted
METZLER, John H., to Martin L. Henry. 262
OPPENHEIMER, David E., to Arthur J. Connolly, trustee..... 1,250
SMITH, Sidney A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 22,775
STERN, Abraham, to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman..... 5,000
SLOANE, Charles W., executor of Catharine M. Morrison, to Kate Powers..... 1,840
SAME to Kate Powers, guardian..... 1,538
SHUTE, Martha A., and Elizabeth E. Larom to Sarah L. Purdy..... 1,000
STEIN, Abraham M., to Simon Herman.. 4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Magdalena Buhler..... 8,500
SAME to George Murray..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x100; Herman J. A. Ronner against Wilhelmina C. and Louis W. G. Ronner, (amended action for partition.)
129TH ST, s s, 520 ft w of 3d Av, 20x99.11; Anna P. Cary as administratrix, &c., against Robert P. Cary, individually and as executor, &c., and Henry L. Cary, Jr., (for an accounting.)
116TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 25x84; Department of Buildings of the City of New York against William Lyman, (violation building law.)
ELIZABETH ST, 124; same against Auguste Huttemeyer, individually and as executor, &c., (violation of building law.)
32D ST, n s, 175.4 ft e of 8th Av, 25.2x109.10x25.2x108.2; D. Comyn Moran, as committee, against Dora Season as administratrix, (to foreclose mortgage.)
42D ST, 559 West; Jane Leaycraft against Peter J. Ryan and others, (to recover possession of property.)
EAST BROADWAY, 211; Abraham P. Zemansky, as executor, &c., and Annie Hays, executrix, &c., against Annie F. Haber, (to foreclose mortgage.)
ALLEN ST, 156 to 168; Monroe St, 88; 112th St, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 136.2x118.5x73.11x100.11; Edward B. Lawler against William F. Lennon and others, (to declare deed void.)

Mechanics' Liens.

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 103d St, 100x100; Jennie E. Stothers against Nicholas Cotter and another, owners; Nicholas Cotter, contractor..... $127
139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 170x100; John Connor against Clara E. and Charles H. Bliss and John O. Baker, owners; James Byrnes, contractor.
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, the whole front from 12th to 13th St, 228.6x100; William H. Jackson & Co. against Ellen M. Chambers, owner and contractor.... 634
JACKSON AV, e s, 88.6 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Charles Brogan against George Tremberger, owner; T. & G. Fuller, contractors..... 132
TREMONT AV, s w corner of Clinton Av, 25x100; same against Jacob Ramsteck, owner; T. & G. Fuller, contractors..... 77
183D ST, s e corner of Vanderbilt Av, 24.8x80; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Joseph F. Brandt, owner and contractor corp. 68
66TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 225x100.5; William H. Quick against the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company, owners and contractors..... 1,513
181ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Elise Otto against Catherine T. McCaffrey, owner and contractor..... 870
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.
14TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114, William's Bridge; Ernest Bonavia on Harris & Corwin to Charles E. Hoyt..... $300
LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 150x100; William L. Hamilton on Oppenheimer & Metzger to the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works..... 900

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE AMERICAN SPORTING CLUB.—Judgment for $1,224 was obtained yesterday in the City Court against the American Sporting Club, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, by Friend, House & Grossman, for John T. Dougherty, on an assigned claim, for non-payment of the purse offered in the "Kid" McPartland-Tonkin fight.

WILLIAM H. THEOBALD.—Schedules of William H. Theobald, importer of woolens and dress goods at 721 Broadway, show liabilities, $46,717; nominal assets, $47,273; actual assets, $22,037. Of the liabilities, $27,695 are due in Germany, France, and England. In the nominal assets are $13,000 stock of the Theobald Envelope Company of Chicago, put down as of no actual value.

ISIDORE SACHS.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has closed up the place of business of Isidore Sachs, manufacturer of spirits, at 359 West Broadway and 495 Broome Street, on an execution for $1,220 in favor of Bessie Kohn. He has been in business three years, and succeeded Sachs & Cappelle in September last. Most of the stock has been sold, and the machines and fixtures are about all the assets left.

MORRIS ANDERSON.—The Sheriff has received two writs of replevin against Morris Anderson, manufacturer of cloth caps and hats at 36 West Third Street, from Kantrowitz & Esberg for $850. The Marshal had taken charge of the place on District Court executions, and some of the goods were found in the hands of auctioneers. He has been in business seven years, and claimed $5,000 capital. It is said that his name was formerly Morris Sawalsky, but had it legally changed to Anderson on May 1, 1895.

JOHN HAFFEY.—John Thomas has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Haffey, who formerly kept a liquor saloon at 1,976 Lexington Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, on the application of Wahle & Stone, representing William Endemann, Jr. Mr. Haffey bought the place in June, 1895, for $10,000, paying $3,000 cash, $2,000 in notes, and assumed a mortgage of $5,000. The place did not pay, and Mr. Haffey turned it over to Daniel Holland in July last for no consideration, except that Mr. Holland should assume the mortgage, and Mr. Haffey has since acted as bartender there at $12 a week.

LEOPOLD BERGFIELD.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday took charge of the store of Leopold Bergfield, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 112 Third Avenue, on an execution from La Fetra & Glaze for $5,588 for money lent to him by his wife, Bertha Bergfield. He gave judgment to her for $6,083, and paid $500 on it by transfer of book accounts. Mr. Bergfield has been in business fourteen years, claimed a capital of $12,000, and was reputed to own a flat on Manhattan Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, valued at $40,000, mortgaged for $25,000. La Fetra & Glaze said the failure was due to hard times and falling off in the volume of business. They did not think he owes more than $2,500 to the trade.

KIRTLAND, ANDREWS & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday took charge of the place of business of Kirtland, Andrews & Co., dealers in mantels, grates, &c., at 46 and 48 Union Square, on claims from Abram Kling, aggregating $7,806, in favor of Lewis M. Seaver on five notes. The concern is an incorporated company, formed in 1885, was a "limited" corporation until August, 1894, when it was reincorporated under the general laws of this State with a capital stock of $25,000. Charles E. Ensign was President and Treasurer, and E. H. Andrews Vice President. The Messrs. Kirtland retired from the company in February, 1895. The company has filed no annual report this year, and the liabilities are not definitely known. Friends of the company say that it is only temporarily tied up, that it has large and profitable contracts on hand, and it the creditors allow it to go on that there are more than enough assets to pay the debts.

Out of Town.

MARTIN, WISE & FITZHUGH.—The estimated liabilities of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, cotton buyers of Denison, Texas, who failed last Monday in Paris, are $800,000, largely in Liverpool.

HOMER P. SNYDER.—Homer P. Snyder, the successor to Snyder & Fisher, bicycle manufacturers, of Little Falls, N. Y., made a general assignment yesterday morning. Liabilities and assets unknown.

JOHN DICKSON.—John Dickson of Paris, Texas, has filed a deed of trust covering his stock of clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, and millinery and notions, to O. C. Connor, for the benefit of certain creditors, to the amount of $32,100. The amount of assets cannot yet be determined.

THE BANK OF MINNESOTA.—The Sheriff yesterday received executions against the Bank of Minnesota of St. Paul, in favor of Henry W. Mittag for $24,870, on an assigned claim for collections for the Third National Bank of Boston, and in favor of Mary H. Sample for $7,100 on an assigned claim for money deposited by C. E. Oakley & Co.

THE S. C. JAMESON COMPANY.—The S. C. Jameson Company, shoe dealers of Providence, have made a trust deed for the benefit of their creditors to Robert W. Burbank of Providence, Elmer F. Leavitt of Medford, Mass., and John J. Lattemann of New York City. This is one of the oldest shoe firms in the city. They ran a branch store last Summer at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Judgments.

Wednesday, March 24.

The first name is the debtor's.

BLATTMACHER, William—C. I. Lightstone..... $157
BERGFIELD, Leopold—Bertha Bergfield. 6,063
BENNETT, Thomas—J. Martin and another..... 256
BRATTON, David H.—The Remington Arms Company..... 244
BAUMEL, Morris—P. Oelsner..... 297
BUKOFZER, Adeline—William Cohen.... 217
BLUM, Henry—J. Engel..... 135
CLANCY, Patrick J.—S. Kesaler..... 340
CRAWFORD, Emmet—T. E. Greacen..... 99
CONTERNO, George W.—The Great American Engraving and Printing Company. 280
CROLINS, George C.—Mark E. Kull and others..... 149
DINSER, Gustave, and George Rebel—W. H. Hussey and another..... 126
DERBY, James T.—P. Kelly..... 212
DOYLE, Andrew T.—The Brainerd-Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, (three judgments)..... 1,505
D'ANDREA, Mauro—Teresa D'Andrea, costs..... 71
DEWEY, James—N. Molner..... 470
EARLE, Ferdinand P.—Theresa Lynch... 373
EBERHARD, Ernest—Funk & Wagnalls Company..... 34
FAULKNER, Hiram D.—Mary H. Downing 220
SAME and Samuel Faulkner—Same..... 126
FIELD, Cornelia J.—C. R. Dunlap..... 123
FERNANDO, Joseph—S. Arnstein..... 236
FROMME, Abraham L.—William Davis.. 349
FRANKEL, Hermann—E. Gustaveson.... 137
FIFE, John H., and William P. Petty—S. E. Balcom..... 715
FORCIPEDE COMPANY—F. P. Prial Company..... 35
FLINT, Thomas J.—G. Silverman..... 126
FRENCH, Georgie W.—G. Keister..... 227
GROSS, Philip H.—Rowlett Desk Manufacturing Company..... 483
GOODSTEIN, Abraham—The Mayor, &c., 67
GRAEFFEE, Albert J.—Lucy D. Booth and others..... 428
HULLIHAN, Francis M.—The Mayor, &c. 102
HERMAN, Charles A.—Lillie E. Ottendorfer..... 533
HAYES, Joseph—Eugene H. Meyer..... 75
HEALD, Anna—The Mayor, &c., costs.... 123
HEMINGWAY, William—The Live Oak Distillery Company..... 114
HEYMAN, Morris S.—T. F. Lowndes.... 166
HAMM, Jacob—R. W. Thompson..... 72
HALLOCK, Charles W.—G. M. Wright as assignee..... 75
ISAACS, Morris—H. Samilson..... 145
JOHNSTON, Albert T.—R. E. Whitney... 577
JONES, William and Margaret M.—R. Morrison..... 120
KENNEDY, William E.—R. Gair..... 88
KREIG, Andrew—United Dressed Beef Company of New York..... 355
KELLY, William—P. Ballantine & Sons.. 885
KNIGHTS, Eliza E.—W. Shillaber..... 1,554
KIRTLAND, Andrews & Co.—Lewis M. Seaver, (5 judgments)..... 7,806
LOCKWOOD, Ernest L.—J. Von Lengerke and another..... 169
LUTZ, Charles A.—Thomas K. Foster... 271
LANCENBY, Agnes E., formerly Agnes E. Smith, as administratrix, &c.—J. E. Loderose..... 344
LAMBERT, William—Frederick F. Lowenfels..... 578
LLOYD, Charles N., and Samuel Fessenden—Mary H. Downing..... 126
MORRISON, Cornelius, and Seymour G. Smith—R. W. Gleason, cost..... 109
MARKS, William L.—H. L. Judd & Co.... 485
MEAD, Iron T.—D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company, Limited..... 94
MEYER, John M. and John F.—H. C. Hart..... 172
MILES, Sarah A.—E. P. Hatch..... 94
MEEK, Frederick W., as executor, &c.—L. M. Hornthal..... 691
MORAN, Henry—L. R. Speare and others 465
McCLURE, Marie—Joanna Balkam..... 326
McARTNAY, Robert—T. W. Keogh..... 409
O'CALLAGHAN, William V.—J. Wazeter and another..... 274
PORTER, F. D.—J. Turtill..... 102
PULPIT, Joseph—H. E. Kahn..... 143
PRICE, Barnett L. and Barnett L.—E. Joseph and another..... 3,265
ROSENHEIM, Julius—The Excelsior Brewing Company..... 135
ROSENHEIM, Henry, and Max Oppenheim—I. Stern and others..... 812
REMSEN, Alfred V., and Samuel Fessenden—Mary H. Downing..... 127
SIMONS, Sophia—H. Josephy..... 171
STANTON, Joseph P.—Joseph F. Claffy and another..... 1,628
SAYLES, Solomon—Myrtle Blum..... 348
SCHUSTER, George—The Eastern Brewing Company..... 40
SHERMAN, Abraham—I. Stern and others..... 182
STERN, Louis S.—H. Orths..... 45
SINGER, Julius—Helene Hoppe..... 147
THE BANK OF MINNESOTA—Mary H. Semple..... 7,100
THE NATIONAL BUTTER COMPANY—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.. 122
THE BANK OF MINNESOTA of St. Paul, Minn.—H. W. Mittag..... 24,870
THE TYCROT MANUFACTURING Company—Uranla P. Welling..... 116
THE AMERICAN SPORTING CLUB—J. T. Dougherty..... 1,224
VAN WYCK, Jacob T.—E. Morey and others..... 386
WISNER, Arthur—O. Dupré..... 200
WOOLF, Charles W.—H. Samilson..... 164
WILBER, Harry—J. E. Claffy and another..... 1,978
WHALEN, John—F

SINKING OF THE ANDROSA.

Her Crew, Twenty-seven in Number, Rescued by the Furness Line Steamship Ontario.

BOSTON, March 24.—Twenty-seven shipwrecked seamen, after suffering many hardships, were landed at this port to-day by the Furness Line steamship Ontario, from London. Capt. W. J. J. Wise, the commander of the Ontario, reported that he had picked up on March 3, about 300 miles to the westward of the Irish coast, the crew of the iron British ship Androsa, commanded by Capt. David Morgan, which was bound from San Francisco for Liverpool, and had become completely wrecked, and was fast sinking, when the Ontario hove in sight, and went to the rescue of the exhausted men.

The vessel sailed from San Francisco Oct. 28, for Liverpool, with a cargo of about 200 tons of grain and a large quantity of canned goods. On Dec. 13, to the westward of Cape Horn, the first serious storm occurred, with heavy seas running, frequently washing the ship's decks, starting the deckhouses, and sweeping away all the deck movables which had not been securely fastened. After this gale abated all went well until Jan. 14, when a terrific hurricane overtook the ship. In this storm the cargo shifted, and the vessel was hove down on her beam ends, and for ten hours her main and fore yards were dragging in the water. The vessel's bulwarks were smashed and one of her starboard lifeboats demolished.

On March 1 the ship was within 400 miles of Cork, Ireland, when a strong westerly gale set in, accompanied by a terrible sea. The wind steadily increased in fury until the 2d, when the sea became more frightful, and was running mountains high.

At 5 o'clock that afternoon the fore and main lower topsails were blown to pieces, and shortly after this a mountainous tidal wave swept over the ship, bursting in the poop deck, carrying away three lifeboats and skids from the forward house, and all movables from the deck. When the wave struck the vessel the second mate, David Evans, was badly injured.

The vessel then sprung a leak, and the crew, constantly at the pumps, were fast becoming helpless. About 9 o'clock A. M. March 8 the steamer Ontario hove in sight, and a distress signal was shown. She sent a boat, and after much difficulty the crew was taken off. Most of the men had to be put to bed on board the steamer, and for several days they were unable to come about.

When last seen the Androsa was fast settling in the water, preparatory to taking her final plunge.

A Case of Larceny Dismissed.

NEWARK, N. Y., March 24.—An indictment was found some time ago in Newark against Leonard G. Spencer, Clyde D. Emerson, and George E. Emerson, Jr., for larceny in receiving 100 phonograph records from the United States Phonograph Company. At the trial to-day before Judge Fort, Prosecutor Crane stated that the State had no case, and the defendants were accordingly discharged.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Native teachers; low fee; term begins now.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references; table board.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; in American family; best references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; understands hairdressing; good seamstress and packer; no objection to travel; first-class references; city. Y. F., 366 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; speaks English and French; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; used to traveling; best of reference. L. L., 200 East 39th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—For elderly or invalid lady; understands all kind of family sewing; is attentive in illness and sickness. 809 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By North German girl as maid and seamstress or to grown children; willing to go any distance; excellent references. 154 East 32d St.

MAID.—Lady wishes position for a girl as maid to grown children. 48 West 47th St., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; good reference. 368 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant nurse; take charge of infant or young children; good seamstress; best city reference; speaks English; American family preferred. E. D., 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman; takes entire charge of baby; best city references. McGittegran, 454 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; best city references. M. G., care Mrs. Endel, 76 Manhattan Av.

NURSE.—By refined German girl as nurse to children from two years up; best reference. Blohm, 1,436 1st Av.

NURSE.—Experienced lady will care for child at her home. West, 200 East 33d St.

WET NURSE.—By young woman from the country as wet nurse; highest reference. 334 West 17th St., first floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as most thoroughly competent waitress in small private family; understands all kinds of wine, salads, serving dinners; excellent carver; best personal references; city or country. 117 East 53d St., O'Keefe's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes a place for her competent waitress, or would go as parlormaid; can highly recommend her; will be disengaged April 1; at present employer's. 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—As bookkeeper; experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation, and publication accounts; books opened and adapted to business; understand German; terms reasonable. Expert, 320 East 33d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 33; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; good silver cleaner; first-class city references. Butler, 221 West 34th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; with personal city reference; willing and obliging. H. H., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—German, 34; sober, honest, experienced in every duty; best city reference from private family; wages, $25-$30. Tinner Brothers, Box 28, 1,002 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Good references; just disengaged; English; wages moderate. G. M., care of Simpson, 981 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishman; three years' city reference. E. H., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; where second man is kept; family going to Europe. M., 17 East 48th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—As chef in a private family; fully experienced to take charge of a kitchen in all its branches; highly recommended. C. R., 157 East 26th St.

CHEF.—By first-class chef for private family; scholar of a royal family; pastry and bread; city references. Harprisch, 1,457 Avenue A.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged Protestant man; sober and reliable; willing to be useful about a gentleman's place. James, Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; 26; married; no family; neat appearance; medium size; good references; present employer can be seen. George Hunt, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; with no incumbrance; with nine years' best references from last employer regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability. Thomas, 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, single, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; city or country. H. F. S., 150 East 22d St., private stable.

COACHMAN-COOK.—Man and wife: English; in private family can take full charge of gentleman's country place; first-class references. Dingley, 268 West 4th St.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; best of reference. C., 233 West 71st St. T. Hillery.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Small family, competent, wishes to take charge of gentleman's country place; steady work; best references. Inquire Charles A. Post, 16 Exchange Place.

GARDENER.—Scotch; single; age twenty-nine; is thoroughly competent in all branches in managing a gentleman's country place. William Davie, 134 East 28th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or HOUSEMAN.—By young man, 26; understands all various duties; good valet and waiter; three years' city personal references. Henry, 397 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT or NURSE.—By American, to insane or invalid gentleman; age 28; unexceptionable references. Stafford, 26 West 118th St.

DRIVER, &c.—By a middle-aged American; sober, and honest; as driver, care of office or floor in livery stable, or on stock farm; a good plain writer and arithmetician; reference. William S. Shears, 19 Beacon Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

GRADUATED SWEDISH MEDICAL GYMNAST AND MASSAGE OPERATOR SEEKS A POSITION TO TAKE CARE OF A GENTLEMAN; HIGHEST REFERENCES. FOR PARTICULARS INQUIRE OF MR. R. R. McBURNEY, GENERAL SECRETARY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NO. 40 EAST 23D ST.

NEAT MAN, GERMAN-AMERICAN, UNDERstanding gardening, horses, cows, wants situation; good home and low wages preferred; good references. Gardener, 36 Avenue A.

PAINTER, &c.—By painter, paperhanger, decorator; work good and cheap; best references. Hackenberg, 410 East 79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A lady wishes an experienced French nurse to care for two growing children; must have good references and understand her duties. Apply, Thursday, before 12 or after 5 o'clock, to Mrs. G. L. Nichols, 831 West 89th St.

WANTED—Strong, willing, neat girl as kitchenmaid in small private family; must have personal references. Address A. B. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—Practical book-maker; a thoroughly reliable man, with experience in high-grade printing and binding, by one of the largest book manufactories in America, and located outside of New York. Must understand all branches of book-making and have executive ability. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, salary, and reference, to G. T. R., care J. A. Hill., 91 5th Av.

WANTED.—Agents wanted on the greatest specialty of the age; see the Sunlight Gas Burner; big commission; choice territory; big moneymaker; wanted wherever gas is used. Sunlight Co., 545 Broadway.

WANTED.—An experienced gentleman to represent a prominent daily newspaper as advertising canvasser. R. E. P., Box 131 Times.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

CARPET CLEANING.

CARPET CLEANSING.
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
The Thos. J. Stewart Co.,
1,554 B'WAY, N. Y.; 1,238 Bedford Av., B'klyn; Erie & 5th Sts., J. City. Telephone Connections. STORAGE WAREHOUSES & MOVING VANS.

BICYCLES.

The Spalding Bicycle
HIGHEST QUALITY PRICE $100
The Spalding
SPECIAL QUALITY PRICE $75
Like New Second Hand Refinished **The Spalding** 1895 1896 Price $40 $50
A. G. SPALDING & BROS. 126-130 Nassau St. | SPALDING-BIDWELL CO. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

The Shield of a Great Name Protects the Rider of a **Remington Bicycle.**
Cash or Installment.
REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
313 and 315 Broadway, New York.
59th St. and Grand Circle.
533 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
A few '96 Models at $75.
Ilion Juvenile Bicycle, $35 and $45.

Steel, Wood, Rubber, But Mostly Brains.
The triumph of mind over matter never had clearer illustration than in the
Syndhurst THE SPECIAL MADE BICYCLE
$125. $100.
The finest example of what specialized skill can do in cycle building.
McKEE & HARRINGTON,
Factory and Salesrooms, 173 Grand St., N. Y., (near Broadway.) Catalogue Free.

"Kimball" Bicycle.
Don't buy a "Kimball" on faith. We want any one interested to go through our factory and see. Do you know of another maker who offers this?
Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 390 Broadway.

PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1896 Ramblers . . . $60
(While They Last.)
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

New JOHNSON CYCLES, $24.50
New Tandems, $39; Celebrated Earls, $29.50; original Dauntless, '97 mod., $35; Stearns, $35; Hartford, $32; Wolff-Amers, $35; Tourist, $30; L. A. W., $35; 3,000 others, such as Elmores, Liberty, Syracuse, Royal, Eclipse, &c., at prices unheard of. Inspection invited.
WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co. 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF BICYCLES.—Second-hand, low prices; cash or installments. Metropolitan Bicycling Co., 60th St. & Boulevard.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.—BARGAINS FROM $30.00 up; cash or installments. Call at 318 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS.

The Hotel Castleton,
At St. George, Staten Island, is pronounced by patrons to be eminently satisfactory in respect to table, service, location, and comfort. Elegantly furnished. First-class in all respects. A number of new private baths have been added. Only thirty minutes from the Battery. Easier reached from down town than principal New York hotels. Open all the year. Address, for rates, &c., GEORGE H. AVERY, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

PROPOSALS.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for Electric Wiring.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of new electric-lighting mains for the Male Department, Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., in accordance with the several drawings and specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric-wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained, at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats, oysters and clams, fresh cow's milk, and condensed milk for the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, for a period of six months from April 1, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in the commodities for which they bid. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1, 1897. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock M., MARCH 31, 1897, and then opened, for furnishing such Fuel required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel" and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Duluth, Minn., Feb. 15, 1897.—Sealed proposals for extending pier at Keweenaw Bay entrance to Portage Lake Ship Canals Mich., will be received here until noon, Mar. 31, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS Major, Engrs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
Will speak Sunday afternoon, March 28, 3 o'clock.
Subject: ETERNAL LIFE.
AT CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
J. H. BURKE will sing, assisted by Park Sisters and a large chorus. For free tickets, send stamped envelope to W. E. LONGEE, 40 East 23d St.

EXCURSIONS.

SPRING TRIPS TO
The Rocky Mountains, Salt Lake City, California, Alaska, or The Yellowstone National Park.
Descriptive pamphlets of these and other attractive routes can be had on application.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., Cor. Union Square, New York.

Matchless in Every Feature.
CALIFORNIA.
Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)
MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS
of the highest grade in every particular.
Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.
For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

SPRING RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.
"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $2.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL ST. CHARLES.
FINEST HOTEL ON THE COAST.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Salt and Fresh Water in Every Bath.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
F. S. SMAW, Mgr. JAMES B. REILLY, Proprietor.

THE GRAND ATLANTIC,
AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. "Terms moderate." Send for illustrated booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE, G. FRANK COPE, Proprietors.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.
Open throughout the year.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop.

THE ROMAN.
American and European Plans.
FINEST CUISINE AT ATLANTIC CITY.
CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

HOTEL EDISON.
A SPLENDID FAMILY HOTEL.
Reasonable rates. Close to the Ocean.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. C. COPELAND.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient; $2 to $2.50; weekly, $9 to $12. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

MUSICAL.

NEW YORK ARTISTIC OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION. Managing Director, Mr. Fred Clifton, 27 West 42d Street. Applications for membership can now be received. Inclose stamped directed envelope for prospectus.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class Select Parties, leaving March 27, May 8, 29, June 9, 12, 16, 26. Also,
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S.S. OHIO.
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special Programme of Lower Priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Potrot...Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM | Campania April 24, noon
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM | Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon | Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Teutonic, May 19, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. VEENDAM..Saturday, March 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, April 10, 10 A.M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....March 27
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Steamers.
Konigin Luise.....Thursday, April 8, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7AM | Columbia, May 13, 7AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 27, 1 PM | Pennsylvan'a, Ap 10, 11 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK..March 31 | ST. LOUIS.....April 21
PARIS.....April 7 | PARIS.....April 28
ST. PAUL.....April 14 | ST. PAUL.....May 5
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio,"
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.
Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Southwark, Mar. 31, 4PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
Noordland, April 7, noon | Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, March 27
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, March 30
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jacksonville..Friday, April 2
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, April 3
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M., and 3:55 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 60 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal offices and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
9:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday, "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS," arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 291, 278, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

GRANT MONUMENT PARADE

The Preparations Are Progressing Well and an Imposing Celebration Is Assured.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN LINE.

Grand Marshal Dodge Announces that No Wheelmen Will Be Allowed in the March—The Schools to be Represented—Five Thousand Regular Troops.

Preparations for the Grant Monument inaugural celebration are progressing, and the parades on land and water on April 27 will be imposing. The two parades will move simultaneously. A long line of merchant vessels will take part in the marine parade, which will proceed as did the ships in the centennial parade. The warships will be at anchorage up the river, making it possible for the sailors to swell the forces of the land parade. Flag Lieut. Osterhaus, representing Admiral Bunce, has been asked to arrange that there may be a generous representation of the navy in both the demonstrations.

The bluejackets stationed at various New England points will be landed in time to participate in the land parade. The marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will also parade. Upward of 1,000 men from the Grand Army Association of Westchester have promised to take part in the celebration.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, former Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Monument Celebration, has been asked to have as large a representation of the Indians of the Carlisle School present as appeared in Washington at the McKinley inauguration, and it is confidently anticipated that he will comply with the request. Elihu Root is now Chairman of the committee.

Gen. Dodge has received a number of letters from organizations asking for places in the line of march. The New York Military Academy of Cornwall-on-Hudson, with 127 men fully armed and equipped, and a band, under the command of Major Warren R. Dunston, (retired,) and the Third Battalion, Virginia Volunteers, 175 strong, Major R. E. Warren, commander, of Portsmouth, Va., are among the applicants.

Organization of wheelmen have in numerous instances sent in applications to be assigned places. Gen. Dodge wants it known that no bicyclist will be allowed in the line of march. A feature expected to excite much interest will be the school division. It will be commanded by Capt. Zalinski of the United States Army, and will be made up by representatives of the American Guards, public and parochial schools of New York and Brooklyn, and private schools. It is estimated that there will be 7,000 in the section.

The regular army will be represented as follows:

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—Companies B, D, F, and G, Second Artillery, Col. A. C. M. Pennington.

Fort Ethan Allen, Essex Junction, Vt.—Companies C, E, F, and G, Third Cavalry, Major L. T. Morris.

Fort Myer, Va.—Companies A, E, G, and H, Sixth Cavalry, Col. S. S. Sumner.

Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.—Companies E, (First Regiment,) A, G, I, and M, (Fourth Artillery,) Col. F. L. Guenther.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y.—Companies A, D, H, and I, Fifth Artillery, Col. W. M. Graham.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.—Companies C, D, and L, Fourth Artillery, Major G. B. Rodney.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Companies F and I, (First,) I, (Second,) B, (Third,) E, H, and K, (Fourth,) and G, (Fifth,) of Artillery, Col. R. T. Frank.

Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.—Ninth Infantry, Col. W. J. Lyster.

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.—Companies C, E, and H, Thirteenth Infantry, Col. A. T. Smith.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—Twenty-first Infantry, Col. H. Jewett.

West Point Cadets and Engineers Battalion, Col. O. H. Ernst, commander.

Fort Schuyler, Westchester.—Companies K and L, Second Artillery, Capt. J. G. Ramsay.

Fort Columbus, New York Harbor—Companies B, D, and F, Thirteenth Infantry, Col. W. S. Worth.

Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island—Companies E, K, and L, Fifth Artillery, Lieut. Col. W. Sinclair.

Fort Slocum, Davids Island—Companies B, C, and M, Fifth Artillery, Major Tully McCrea.

Willets Point Engineers—Companies A, B, C, and D, Major J. G. D. Knight.

The military will parade with cannon and in full uniform. About 5,000 men will be in line.

MILITIA AT THE DEDICATION.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Will Raise Money from Private Sources.

ALBANY, March 24.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-night appeared before a joint session of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly and Finance Committee of the Senate and asked for an appropriation to transport the National Guard to New York to participate in the celebration attending the dedication of Grant's tomb. He said it would cost $125,000 to transport the troops, maintain them, and allow the men their legal pay, but this latter the members of the guard had generously agreed to waive. The success of the undertaking depended largely upon the action of New York State. Pennsylvania would send its entire guard of 8,000 men if New York State had a proper representation. Both committees promptly agreed to favorably report an appropriation of $25,000.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast stated that it would cost $55,000 at the least calculation to mobilize the entire National Guard in New York City on April 27, and that, although the Legislature would only allow $25,000 for the expenses, he would still arrange to have the whole guard present and would get the balance of the money needed in some other way.

To Lead the Firemen.

Ex-Commissioner of Jurors Robert B. Nooney has been selected as Marshal of the Firemen's Division of the Grant Monument parade April 27.

SNUG HARBOR'S LEASES.

Trustees Considering What Action to Take at Their Expiration.

The leases held by the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on a number of buildings between Fourth and Fifth Avenues on Ninth and Tenth Streets and Clinton Place are now expiring, and the trustees are having the properties appraised with a view to buying them. The trustees own the ground upon which the buildings stand and according to the terms of the present leases they have the option of renewing for twenty-one years or of buying the buildings at the prices agreed upon by appraisers. The trustees are to name one appraiser and the owners are to name a second, and, if they cannot agree, the two are to name a third. If the trustees decide on renewal of the leases the rental for the new period is to be determined by arbitration. About one-fourth of the leases expire May 1.

The trustees have appointed George A. Plimpton of 70 Fifth Avenue as arbitrator or appraiser for them. Mr. Plimpton said yesterday that the appraisal is progressing rapidly, and there has been no disagreement as yet as to value.

At the office of the trustees, 74 Wall Street, it was learned that the trustees will not decide what action to take until the work of appraising is completed.

Booked to Sail To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail today on the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg are John Andreae, Mr. and Mrs. George Borgfeldt, W. H. Garrison, F. S. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Scott, W. Harris Roome, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McClure, Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith, the Misses Mackay-Smith, Miss Warner Miller, David F. Meyer, and Stanley Middleton.

LEGAL NOTES.

A JUDGMENT NOT A CONTRACT WITHIN SECTION 549 OF THE CODE.—Samuel and Gottschalk Cohn, just before a judgment had been secured against them by Krippendorf Ditman Company, in a suit in the City Court, confessed judgment in favor of their two brothers, Henry and Sallo Cohn, under which judgment their property was sold for about $5,000. The plaintiff company then brought a suit in the Supreme Court to have the latter judgment set aside, as being fraudulent and the result of collusion between the brothers to defraud creditors. Justice Andrews gave judgment in that action about a month ago in favor of the plaintiff, who then secured an order of arrest against Samuel and Gottschalk Cohn, under Sub-division 4, Section 549, of the Code of Civil Procedure, on the ground that defendants were "guilty of a fraud in contracting or incurring the liability." Justice Lawrence yesterday granted a motion to vacate the order of arrest, holding that it did not appear there was any fraud in contracting the debt for which the City Court judgment was obtained, and that that judgment was not such a contract as was contemplated by the provision of the code. "It seems to me," Justice Lawrence said, "that as plaintiff cannot resort to the original cause of action, because it has been merged in the first judgment, and as the judgment therein rendered is the only contract between the parties, and as that contract results not from any agreement between them, but is one created by law, the defendant cannot be said to have been guilty of fraud in making it. * * * As the judgment upon which this creditor's bill is based was not a voluntary contract, but one arising by force and authority of law, and as the judgment setting aside the conveyances which obstructed the enforcement of that judgment is also not a voluntary contract, or one arising by force and authority of law, it cannot be contended that the party shall be liable to arrest in such a case. There is another view, which is, I think, conclusive against the right to the order of arrest. This is not an action upon the judgment of the City Court in favor of the plaintiff, against the defendants, Samuel and Gottschalk Cohn. It is a creditor's action brought for equitable relief, i. e., the removing the obstruction to the enforcement of that judgment."

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VIOLATING THE STATUTES AGAINST PERPETUITIES.—Edward Walker, by the seventh clause of his will, devised certain real estate to trustees, with instructions to divide each year the rents and profits, after paying the expenses, giving two-fifths part each to his widow and his daughter Sophia, one-tenth to his daughter Bertha, for life, and one-tenth to his daughter Elizabeth, "for her use and benefit forever." Each of these primary beneficial interests, except that of the daughter Elizabeth, upon the death of the life tenant was to go either in full or in sub-shares to their respective issue, or, in default of them, to other persons, either for life, or "forever." There was no residuary devise and no devise in remainder after the termination of the trust estate. In an action for the construction of the will, brought by James E. Walker against Sophia A. S. Taylor and others, the First Appellate Division has reversed the judgment below, sustaining it, holding, Justices Rumsey and Ingraham giving opinions, that the testator's intention was to create a trust that would tie up the entire property as one parcel during the lives of all the beneficiaries, and that this was within the statute against perpetuities, and void; that the duties imposed upon the trustees required for their proper performance that the title to the property should be held and the property managed by them in solido during the entire continuance of the trust, and that, therefore, it was impossible to hold that divisible trusts were created. The bequests of shares of the "net balance of rents" to several of the beneficiaries "forever" could not be held to create absolute interests in the income of the property, released from the trust, and so come within the rule that an absolute gift of the rents and profits of land is a gift of the land itself. The Court held further that plaintiff's acceptance of other bequests given him in the will did not estop him from attacking the validity of the trust created by the seventh clause, and there was nothing in the will to show that his claims were in any way inconsistent, and unless this appeared the doctrine of election could not be invoked. As the trust attempted to be created by the seventh clause was void, the property in question passed to the heirs-at-law.

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CONVERSATIONS WITH A DECEASED PERSON.—An action was brought in the Schoharie Supreme Court by James E. Baxter and others, heirs at law of John Baxter, deceased, against Matthias Baxter and others, to set aside as fraudulent, and upon the ground of the deceased grantor's incompetence, a deed executed by the deceased to Matthias Baxter, in which action certain other of the heirs at law were made parties defendant for the reason that they refused to join as plaintiffs. The defendant, the alleged fraudulent grantee, called one of such heirs, a co-defendant, to testify to statements made by the deceased in conversations had with the witness. The Third Appellate Division, reversing judgment given for plaintiffs below, held that the testimony was not incompetent under Section 829 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that the fact that the defendant's heir, so called as a witness, had himself received from the testator a deed of another piece of land, executed upon the same day as the one sought to be set aside, did not disqualify him to testify to such statements. The question whether the decree of the Surrogate refusing to admit the decedent's will to probate upon the ground that he was mentally incompetent was proper evidence in the present action, the will and deed having been executed on the same day, as to whether the grantor was mentally competent at the time of the execution of the deed was considered, but not decided.

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CONTRACT FOR EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.—In an action by Edgar Bronk against Edward L. Barckley and others, constituting the Albany Penitentiary Commission, which was a submission of a controversy upon an agreed statement of facts, it appeared that the managing authorities of the Albany Penitentiary, acting under the provisions of the law of 1889, authorizing them to conduct the labor of a certain number of the prisoners therein under the "piece-price system," entered into an agreement in 1888 with a contractor to furnish a certain number of convicts to work for the contractor under the above system for three years from that date, with the privilege to the contractor of a further term of three years at his election. The Third Appellate Division, by Justice Putnam, Presiding Justice Parker giving a dissenting opinion, held that such agreement was not abrogated and ended by the provisions of Section 29 of Article III. of the Constitution of 1894, nor by Chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896. The court therefore gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for a specific performance of the contract. The court considered but did not pass upon the question whether such agreement was subject to be terminated by an exercise of the police powers reserved to the State, or came within the protection afforded by the terms of Section 10 of Article I. of the United States Constitution, which prohibits a State from passing a law impairing the obligation of a contract.

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UNLAWFUL COMBINATION AMONG CORPORATE TRUSTEES.—It appeared in a suit brought by Frederick N. Snow and others against George Church and others that a majority of the Directors of the Ramapo Iron Works, holding a majority of its stock, agreed to so vote such stock that at all elections of Directors three persons to be named by one Director and two persons to be named by two other Directors should be duly elected; that such majority Directors should be continued in office, with a right of substitution; that whereas theretofore but one of them had been paid, and he a salary of $2,500, he should thereafter receive a salary of $5,000, and that salaries should be paid to the two other of such majority Directors as officers of the corporation, to each a salary of $2,500, one of whom was to have the right to appoint a successor. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has sustained judgment overruling demurrer to the complaint, holding that such agreement constituted an unlawful combination and an abuse of trust; that a Trustee should not use his position as a Trustee for his own advantage, nor place himself in a position where his interest is or may be in conflict with his duties.

An Address Wanted.

Will "F. T. H.," who sent a manuscript to THE NEW YORK TIMES for publication, kindly send her name and address to this office?

FOR A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Agreement Reached Between Representatives of the Society and the City Sinking Fund Commission.

PUBLIC'S RIGHTS ARE GUARDED.

Exhibition to be Free on Five Days of the Week, Including Holidays and Sundays—President McMillan Not Quite Satisfied.

Definite progress was made yesterday toward the establishment of a great zoological garden in Bronx Park, under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society, when the Sinking Fund Commission allotted to the society, under certain well-defined conditions, 261 acres of land in the southern end of Bronx Park, adjoining the botanical garden.

Under the agreement between the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the representatives of the society, the latter must raise $100,000 the first year and $250,000 altogether, and have the garden open within three years after the Park Department shall have begun the work, which the city agrees to do, to prepare the ground for the purposes of the garden.

To provide funds for the Park Department for this work, a bill is now pending in Albany authorizing the issue of $125,000 in bonds for the purpose. If this is passed, the Park Board can go right ahead with its work. The society has its plans all ready for presentation to the Commissioners.

The original bill for the zoological garden was passed by the Legislature in 1895. The matter has been before the Park Department several times, and many demands were made upon the society, most of which were acceded to. The questions involved were finally referred to the Corporation Counsel, who made a report to the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday, with resolutions based upon his report.

These resolutions pointed out that the law authorized the Sinking Fund Commissioners in their discretion to allot for the purposes of the garden lands belonging to the city north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and provided that 261 acres in Bronx Park, south of Pelham Avenue, be so allotted under terms and conditions which the resolutions set forth.

The conditions included provisions that the appropriation of lands shall be revoked in five years if a zoological garden is not established on the property. This was afterward changed to three years from the time the Park Department begins its work.

The original equipment of buildings and animals, it is provided, shall be paid for from funds contributed by the society, and if the funds are not raised as specified, the land with all improvements shall revert to the city. The society shall not mortgage its buildings or animals.

Restrictions on the Society.

No buildings, aviaries, or cages may be sold or removed without the written consent of the Park Board. The society shall not remove any of its animals or collections for exhibition elsewhere without the consent of the Park Board, but if the city shall ever cease to provide for the proper maintenance and care of the animals, the society shall have the right, upon giving three months' notice to the Park Board, to remove the animals owned by it. The society also has the right to improve its collections by the sale of animals not needed for exhibition, but the proceeds must be used in improving the collection.

The sixth provision of the agreement provides that the city shall annually provide for maintenance and care, and that this appropriation shall not exceed $60,000 for the first year. The erection of the buildings and construction of roads, walks, fences, water supply, drainage, and heating equipment shall be done under the direction of the Park Department. The city shall also furnish water and police protection. Salaries of all persons employed directly in the service of the Garden shall be paid from the maintenance fund.

The Garden and its collections, it is agreed, shall be free to the public for not less than seven hours a day on at least five days a week, one of which shall be Sunday, and also on all legal holidays, and half holidays. The society may close the area devoted to the collections of animals on not more than two days of the week and on such days may charge an admission fee, and the proceeds for admissions must be used for the benefit of the Garden. That portion of the grounds east of the Boston Road and along the Bronx River below the Boston Road Bridge shall be open to the public at all times as pleasure grounds.

After the resolutions had been read, City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook moved that they be adopted in order to get them before the board for discussion.

Discussion of the Project.

President McMillan of the Park Board renewed his objections. He did not oppose the Garden, but he did not favor the manner of allowing the Trustees to fill the vacancies in the board. Neither did he believe that the society should be allowed to remove animals from the Garden under any circumstances.

Prof. H. F. Osborn, one of the Executive Committee and a Vice President of the society, answered Mr. McMillan.

William E. Dodge, in behalf of the Botanical Garden, also spoke in favor of the Zoological Garden project, and said that the Botanical Garden would gladly welcome so desirable a neighbor.

Controller Fitch said that he was in full sympathy with the project, but as a business proposition he moved an amendment that instead of the society raising $100,000 the first year after the passage of the resolutions and $150,000 within five years after the passage, it should be compelled to raise the whole $250,000 the first year. This was opposed by John L. Cadwalader and Prof. Osborn of the society.

Recorder Goff suggested that $100,000 be raised the first year, before possession is taken, and the whole $250,000 within three years.

Mr. Cadwalader pointed out that the society would be seriously embarrassed by this in case the Legislature did not pass the pending bill providing for the expenditure of $125,000 by the Park Board. The Controller said that he believed that the bill would pass, but that if it did not, he would willingly vote to extend the time. The Controller accepted the Recorder's suggestion as to the raising of $250,000 by the society in three years.

The Mayor said that the three years should begin from the time the Park Department begins its work. This was also agreed to. Mr. McMillan said that the Park Department's work might be done this Summer. Park Commissioner Stiles, who was present, said that it was a pretty big contract. The resolution allotting the land was then adopted as amended.

"It is perfectly satisfactory to us," said William T. Hornaday, who will be the society's director of the Zoological Park.

East Side Good Government Club.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, approved the certificate of incorporation of the East Side Good Government Club. The objects of the club are "to aid in securing permanent good government for the City of New York through the election and the appointment of honest and able municipal officers, and the establishment of a clear and stable system of laws relating to the city, and for these purposes to establish and maintain for the use of ourselves and others a clubhouse."

The Directors are Jacob A. Riis, Samuel Colgate, John Hopkins Dennison, James B. Reynolds, Homer B. James, Isidor Loewy, Oscar Aronson, Edward D. Page, Julius Blumberg, W. T. Eising, John Brooks Leavitt, Morris Molousky, James W. Pryor, Jacob Lefkowitz, Amos Seidenberg, Edwin A. Waldo, and Horace W. Byrnes.

Lectured on Cycling for Women.

Mrs. G. M. Hudders addressed the Health Culture Club of Brooklyn at the St. George Hotel yesterday on "Cycling for Health." She said that it was only lately that bicycling had been recognized as a benefit to women. She believed, however, that it was only a benefit when indulged in rationally. All the evil effects heard of were due to irrational use of the wheel. Mrs. Hudders advocated the short skirt as the best for women cyclists, and said that they should select their bicycle clothing with a view to comfort.

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TO HONOR FATHER HEWIT.

The Golden Jubilee of His Priesthood to be Observed.

The golden jubilee of the priesthood of the Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, the Superior General of the Paulists of this city will be celebrated next Sunday at the Paulist Church, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue. The fiftieth anniversary of Father Hewit's ordination occurs on the Feast of the Annunciation, which is to-day, (the 25th,) but the event will be commemorated by one continuous service on Sunday. Archbishop Corrigan will on that occasion assist, in cappa magna, at a solemn pontifical mass. Bishop Farley will be the celebrant of the mass, the Rev. A. P. Nevins assistant priest, the Rev. A. P. Doyle deacon, and the Rev. William D. Hughes subdeacon. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Walter Elliott.

After the services in the church the Rev. Father Hewit will entertain the principal clergymen and a few other personal friends at a dinner. For many years Father Hewit has been called by his associates "the Newman of the American church." His career has been a notable one. He was born in Connecticut about seventy-five years ago, and was the son of an Irish Presbyterian minister. He studied at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduated from Amherst College, and studied law. Soon after attaining his majority, he entered the Presbyterian ministry. Subsequently he attached himself for a short period to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and just fifty years ago he was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic Church.

For several years Father Hewit labored as a missionary in the Redemptorist order, but when Rome separated the Paulists from the Redemptorists he cast his lot with Fathers Hecker, Walworth, and Deshon. In recent years his abilities have developed chiefly as a writer and lecturer. He has published several theological works in English, among them being "Problems of the Age," "Studies in St. Augustine," "King's Highway," and a later translation of the Gospel of St. John.

SOLD TO AN ENGLISH COMPANY.

Mercantile Credit Guarantee Concern to Give Up Business.

Secretary C. Vincent Smith of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company yesterday confirmed the report that this organization had sold its business to the big English company known as the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. The New York concern will be about a year in liquidation, and will then be completely absorbed by the English corporation. The latter established a branch here a year ago, and the officers are so well satisfied with the outlook for business that they have decided to extend their operations to all the large cities of the United States.

Mr. Smith said that with the prospective improvement in business the Mercantile Credit Company, which has been in existence four years, decided a few weeks ago to increase its capital. A proposal for a purchase, however, came from the English company, and this has just been accepted.

"In our credit guarantee business," said Mr. Smith, "we may not actually use much capital, but in order to secure the best class of business our patrons must know that we have the capital to back up our contracts. Our losses have been very small. As this business has been conducted it is to guarantee wholesalers and manufacturers against losses by the failure of their customers. The plan requires that patrons to hold our regular policies shall not extend credit to any business house that does not have a satisfactory rating in the commercial agencies. The advantage to them is that when they hold a guarantee credit policy their standing with the banks is improved."

J. W. Hinkley, Treasurer of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company, will act as liquidator, and the other officers will continue to serve until the amalgamation is complete.

THE CITY'S RIGHT TO BUY.

Change in the Motive Power of Railroads Cannot Invalidate It.

Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis has written the following letter to Chairman Parker of the Aldermanic Railroad Committee:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th, informing me that the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen has under consideration the question of acquiring the railroads and properties of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies under provisions of the charters of those companies, by which they agree to transfer to the city their roads and properties upon payment to them of the cost price of the road, with 10 per cent. additional, and asking me to suspend decision upon their applications for a change of motive power until reasonable time shall be given the city to determine the question of desirability of acquiring said roads. To which I reply:

First—That no permit has yet been applied for by said companies.

Second—That should such permit be applied for all questions involved which are properly within the jurisdiction and under the control of this department will be carefully considered.

Third—That should the department determine to issue permits it will require work to be commenced at once, pushed vigorously, and will interpose no unnecessary delay.

Fourth—If it is determined to grant the permits asked for, this cannot possibly affect the rights of the city to acquire these properties at any future time.

C. H. T. COLLIS.

Mr. Morgan Goes Abroad.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Europe yesterday on the Teutonic with Mrs. Morgan and their daughter, Miss Ursula Morgan. A fellow-passenger was Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways. Messrs. Morgan and Ingalls may meet financiers and railroad men of the first rank in Europe. Already there are abroad President James J. Hill and Directors Jacob H. Schiff and Henry W. Cannon of the Great Northern Railway Company, and it is understood that they are to meet the officials of the Deutsche Bank and discuss the make-up of the Great Northwestern system, in which the interests of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon Railway and Navigation Companies are interwoven.

Duped Colonists Return.

Seventeen more Canadians who had been enticed to colonize in Brazil by an agency in Montreal arrived here yesterday on the steamship Wadsworth from Rio Janeiro. They were taken to Ellis Island to await the action of the British Consul, who assisted two former batches of returning emigrants, all dupes of the same scheme. Guarantees of work were not observed, and men, women, and children return in pitiable condition, ill nourished and scantily clothed. They were forwarded to New York by British Consuls in Brazil.

Sale of
Men's Imported Worsted Underwear.

Shirts and drawers, light weight for Spring and Summer wear,—white and natural color,

95 cts. each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

HELP THE BOYS' REPUBLIC

Women Organize an Association for Providing Funds to Carry on Mr. George's Work.

SOLVES THE SLUM PROBLEM.

The Boy President of the Freeville Colony Entertainingly Describes the Workings of His Government—A Small but Efficient Police Force—$20,000 Is Asked For.

A large number of women met at the Buckingham Hotel, Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning in behalf of the George Junior Republic, at Freeville, N. Y. The association working in conjunction with W. R. George, the founder of the republic, is at present $1,500 in debt, and requires at least $5,000 to carry on the work for the next year. This meeting was for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Auxiliary Association and collecting a fund which will promote further extension of the work. E. Lawrence Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided.

The first speaker was young Jacob G. Smith, former Chief Justice and present President of the miniature republic, a bright lad of sixteen years, who only four years ago was a ragged urchin in one of the worst slums of New York. He was then an expert thief, and was regarded as a terror in the neighborhood where his wretched parents and six other children younger than he lived.

Mr. George rescued the little ragamuffin and brought him to the republic, where he immediately commenced to reform, and showed an inordinate desire to acquire knowledge. Since then, Mr. Hunt says, he has been a model boy in every respect. He is a member of the Methodist Church at Freeville, and conducts a Sunday school class. He has held every office in the gift of the republic, and as he said yesterday, he has to pray every day to be kept modest and humble.

By industry and economy he managed to save money, so that he was able to send for two younger brothers, who were still in the slums, and has already made one of them self-supporting. Mr. Hunt says that the parents of the lad are also showing signs of moral improvement.

In a bright, intelligent manner "Jake," as he is familiarly known, gave an account of the affairs of the Republic, going into the minutest details of every department, and interspersed his recital with numerous anecdotes and amusing incidents. He paid tribute to the efficiency of the police department, which formerly consisted of a chief sergeant, two roundsmen, and eight patrolmen, but is now reduced to one twelve-year-old boy, "little Arthur," who, in the opinion of the speaker, is superior to the former entire force. "His efficiency was demonstrated," said he, "when he hauled a nineteen-year-old six-footer, who was shirking his work, to jail, and it was no joke, either; all in dead earnest."

Mr. Hunt then made an urgent appeal for funds. He pointed out the self-sacrificing devotion of Mr. George to the cause, who, he said, had recently refused a position with a salary of $2,500 a year, to remain with his present charge, where he receives nothing but his bare living expenses. He also gave a few instances of boys who had been reformed by the Republic, citing one case of a boy, aged nineteen, who had served two years in State prison.

Mr. Hunt said that professors of Sociology from Yale, Cornell, and Princeton had visited the Republic, and approved it as the best solution of the slum problem that has been offered.

Mrs. H. S. Rogers told of her visits to the Republic, and urged all present to interest themselves in the movement. At the conclusion of her address a subscription was started, headed by Mrs. Rogers, and many of those present promised to aid the Republic with money.

Mr. Hunt said he was confident of large contributions, and had hopes of raising $20,000 during the year with the assistance of the Ladies' Auxiliary Association.

LIGHTS ON THE ELEVATED.

Part of New System May be Working Saturday.

"Saturday evening, for sure, and I say it this time," said General Manager William J. Fransioli yesterday, anticipating a question in regard to the first appearance of the Pintsch light on the elevated railroad cars. Mr. Fransioli reiterated his assertion that there would be no change of date. The lights will be on the Sixth Avenue line, and, if possible, 300 cars will be illuminated by the new light.

Mr. Fransioli found an opportunity to deny a Wall Street rumor, based on "reliable" information, that the plans for equipping the Manhattan Elevated Railway system with electricity have been abandoned for the present. "This is not the fact," he said; "the subject of electrical equipment is yet under consideration, while everything is in an experimental stage. We have yet to test the compressed air system. The motor which was built at Rome, and which stood exhaustive tests on the New York Central tracks, will soon be tried on the Sixth Avenue line.

"The power house is at 100 Greenwich Strete, and the pipe to convey the compressed air to where the engine will receive it is being laid."

Bonds for Pneumatic Tube Works.

The New York Mail and Newspaper Company filed yesterday two bonds with President Berri of the Bridge Trustees preliminary to their work of equipping the bridge with pneumatic mail tubes which are to connect the New York and Brooklyn Post Offices. One was a bond of $1,000, to secure the rental, and the other was for $5,000, to insure against accidents. The company will collect a yearly rental of $14,000 from the Government.

Funeral of J. G. Snelling.

Funeral services were held yesterday at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street for J. Greenwood Snelling, Treasurer for many years of the Baptist Home Mission Society, who died Saturday. The Rev. Dr. Saunders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Edward Lathrop, officiated. There was a large attendance of mourners. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

"A Rose by any other name—"

Our Derby at $3 is as good as any at $5—same shape, same everything.

You don't believe it? Well, the experiment can't cost anything.

"Your money back if you want it" applies to hats as well as clothing.

Alpines and silk hats, too; boys' hats as well as men's.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEW EPISCOPAL SEE HOUSE.

It Will Not Be a Palace, and Its Cost Will Not Exceed the Sum of $100,000.

A mistaken impression and one that Episcopalians feel might easily prove most hurtful has gone abroad respecting action taken Tuesday by the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. As reported in some quarters the Trustees at their meeting in the See House, 29 Lafayette Place, decided to build on the grounds of the Cathedral a magnificent See House, or palace, for Bishop Henry C. Potter, at a cost of $400,000.

George Macculloch Miller denied the report yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "While there was," he said, "as part of the proceedings of the Trustees action setting apart the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street for a site for a house for the Bishop, that is all that has thus far been done about it. No plans have been drawn, and no estimate has been made of the cost of the building. It is safe to say that it will not cost as much to build as $100,000. Whatever it costs the amount will be provided in part by the $40,000 now in hand as the proceeds of the sale of a house belonging to the diocese in East Twenty-second Street, formerly occupied by Bishop Horatio Potter, predecessor of the present Bishop. And the balance of the cost will be contributed by a few private individuals who are taking a special personal interest in the matter.

"The Trustees of the Cathedral, while in thorough sympathy with the general desire of the diocese that a suitable building shall be erected for the residence of the Bishop and that it shall be located upon the grounds of the Cathedral, feel that it is important to correct the impression that so large an expenditure for the purpose is contemplated."

BIG GUNS FROM WATERVLIET.

Forty-five Pieces of Heavy Ordnance for Sandy Hook.

The largest shipment of heavy ordnance ever made in this country will pass here to-morrow bound from Watervliet Arsenal to the proving grounds at Sandy Hook. It will consist of 15 eight-inch rifled guns, weighing 32,000 pounds each; 19 ten-inch rifles, weighing 67,400 pounds each, and 11 twelve-inch guns, weighing 116,300 pounds each, making a total of 45 guns and over 3,000,000 pounds of fighting metal.

The guns are being removed by the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, which has chartered for the work six huge barges of the Warford & Robinson Line, which left Watervliet with their cargo last night. They may stop here a short time before being taken in tow for Sandy Hook. The big steam derrick Monarch, which can handle a weight of 250 tons, has done the loading and one equally powerful will unload. The guns will be off the barges and prepared to be tested by April 6. If they stand the strain of firing successfully, they will be divided among the different coast defenses of which they will be parts. They cost the Government to manufacture $1,500,000, and are of the most improved pattern and structure.

MR. BAILEY'S STATEMENT.

Denies Any Intention of Buying Madison Square Garden.

James A. Bailey said yesterday with reference to reports of his intention to negotiate for the purchase of the Madison Square Garden: "In view of the many published statements that I am a possible purchaser of the Madison Square Garden, I would say that as a matter of fact, I have never seriously thought of buying that property nor any part of it. It is true that three years ago I did have some thought of getting possession of it, but since that time I have abandoned all desire in that direction, as I find I have all the business I can attend to properly in managing my circus and other road attractions.

"I have no intention whatever of acquiring any more interest in the Madison Square Garden, and I would feel grateful to have this fact publicly known. My associations with the present managers are of the most pleasant character."

To Sign Rapid Transit Plan.

Mayor Strong is going to sign the resolution passed by the Aldermen on Tuesday approving the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the new undergrounds and elevated route. The Mayor said yesterday: "The way for rapid transit has been cleared by the decision of the Court of Appeals and the action of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The capital necessary can be raised readily, and I see no reason why the Rapid Transit Commissioners' plans cannot be carried out. The city is behind the scheme, and the contractors know this. I voted for the plans as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and I will sign the resolution. I would like to have the terminus at the Battery, but the damage to property south of the Post Office might be so great that it would not be wise to go below that point. If property owners would waive damages, I would insist on extending the road to the Battery."

Mr. Riis and the Endeavorers.

Under the heading, "Endeavorers and Parker," THE NEW YORK TIMES stated yesterday that Jacob A. Riis was the author of a message to Gov. Black, which was adopted by the First District Christian Endeavorers, and which asked the Governor to uphold Mayor Strong in removing Police Commissioner Parker. Mr. Riis sent a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in which he stated that there had been no attempt to conceal his connection with the message. He attended the Endeavorers' rally, he said, to speak on "Civic Problems of the Church," and spoke of Mr. Parker as being at the bottom of all the mischief in the Police Board. After the address, he wrote the message and read it to the Endeavorers, and it was adopted unanimously.

Ridenour's Case Dismissed.

Justice Dickey yesterday dismissed the case of William B. Ridenour to compel the Brooklyn Board of Education to reinstate him as Principal of Public School No. 43, from which he was dismissed Feb. 4, 1896.

The Justice decided on the ground that the action of the State Superintendent of Instruction was final, and he declared that Mr. Ridenour could have no further recourse to the courts on his complaint.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Do We Clothe Your Boys?

Clothing children is our special business—no other store offers such a wide range of choice *for Boys in Kilts—First Trousers—School, Boys and Youths, 13 to 18 yrs.*

The Clothing we sell is our own manufacture—made by Boys' Tailors—from cloth especially adapted for Boys' wear.

The Fit—No matter how handsome it may be otherwise, a Boy's Suit will never look well unless it fits; our salesmen understand that it is as much their business to fit properly as it is to sell the goods.

Low Prices—We commence at the lowest prices for which reliable goods can be produced.

Washable Kilt Suits, 85c. to $4.50.
Sailor Suits, all wool, silk embroidery, $4.75 to $7.50.
School Suits, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.
Covert Coats, $5.00 to $13.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

SIDEWALK STANDS MUST GO

The Task of Clearing Them Out of Nassau and Ann Streets Undertaken in Earnest.

SUPT. HENKEL ISSUES ORDERS.

Owners of Two Hundred Stands and Show Cases Directed to Remove Them Within Forty-eight Hours—Commissioner Collis and Mayor Strong Support Him.

The task of removing sidewalk obstructions from Ann and Nassau Streets was undertaken in earnest yesterday. After consultation with Commissioner Collis, Superintendent of Incumbrances Henkel issued orders to the owners of 200 stands and show cases on Ann Street to remove the same from the stoop-line within forty-eight hours. Mr. Henkel will give personal attention to clearing the sidewalks on all the narrow streets of the down town district, and expects to show good results before the end of this month.

"I counted 60 push-carts and 200 stands and show cases on Ann Street to-day," said Mr. Henkel to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "Pedestrians were forced to walk in the street because the sidewalks were taken up by peddlers and vendors.

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